

VOL. XXIII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. M. HIGH & CO.'S

Great Unloading Sale Begins Tomorrow!

Do you wish a Silk Dress? Would you buy a Silk Suit? Suppose the price was just one-half? These questions appeal to those who would take advantage of our

Great Silk Slaughter.

Cost no profit not considered. We must close out the many lovely Silks remaining in this department.

Commencing Tomorrow

Every yard of Silk in our mammoth stock will be reduced. The high-priced and most elegant silks receive the deepest cut.

Come to Our Silk Sale.

We promise to show the trading people that we are offering the most wonderful bargains of the season. A reasonable price—say one-half of what was asked yesterday—takes the place of anything on exhibition here.

This Wonderful Silk Sale

Presents to wearers of fashionable fabrics the opportunity of a lifetime.

12 pieces 27-inch black Chinas that were \$1.50, now 75c.
32 pieces 22-inch solid Chinas that were 89c, now 50c.
37 pieces black ground, elegant figured Chinas that were \$1.40, now 42c.
12 pieces 24-inch black Taffetas that were \$1.39, now 95c.
9 pieces black stripe Grenadines that were \$2.10, now \$1.19.
20 pieces 22-inch black Chinas that were 90c, now 50c.
18 patterns Changeable Glace Silks that were \$2.75, now \$1.15.
14 French Silk Suits, finest south, that were \$4.50, now \$2.45.
8 pieces black figured Taffetas that were \$1.35, now 90c.
49 pieces 24-inch solid Chinas that were \$1.25, now 75c.
160 pieces 22 and 24-inch Wash Silks, the most perfect and prettiest line south, were \$1.25, now 75c.

Come to see us on Silks. We are unloading. The prices cut in two.

Dress Goods.

Our sales in this department has been enormous this season, and we are satisfied now to give away some goods, or very nearly so you will think when you see the low prices placed on them.

10 Novelty Pattern Suits, were \$30 to \$45, to go at \$15 each.
11 Novelty Pattern Suits, were \$20 and \$25, to go at \$10.

29 Challie patterns, individual styles, they were \$12, now \$6.90.

All-wool Crepon, 42 inches wide, worth 90c, at only 65c a yard.
\$1.50 Novelty Dress Goods reduced to 75c a yard.

60 pieces French Challies, light and dark grounds, worth 75c, at 53c a yard.
Halt-wool Challies, usually sold for 25c, at 15c.

Black Goods.

Our stock of Black Dress Goods stands without an equal, both in variety and prices. You buy of us tomorrow all-wool Black French Challies, 40c.

19 pieces Silk Warp Henrietta, 44 inches wide, at \$1.13 a yard.

Black Storm Serge, all wool, 40c.
Extra silk finish black Henrietta, 46 inches wide, 84c, worth \$1.25.
Black Albatross, all wool, 48c a yard.
Priestley's silk warp black Henrietta only 80c a yard.

Dressmaking.

We can make you as handsome and stylish suit as can be had in this country. Our work is first class, and fit guaranteed. Special attention given to party and reception gowns. To be well dressed and stylish have your suits made at HIGH'S.

Wash Dress Goods.

Many new things added to this department

this week; don't fail to see them.
2,350 yards printed Challies, worth 10c; to close at 4c a yard.
3,450 yards Batavian Cords, lovely designs, in light and medium shades, only 5c a yard.

3,250 yards stripe Seersucker Gingham, while they last at 3 7/8c a yard.

10,000 yards Irish Linen Lawn, small figures and stripes, very sheer, and worth 25c; Monday you buy this line at 12 1/2c a yard.

3,250 yards stripe and check Irish Lawns, sheer and choice, only 9c a yard.

59 pieces figured Linen Lawns, the most serviceable of all dress materials, we will offer them tomorrow at 19c a yard. Cannot be matched under 35c.

12,500 yards fine Zephyr Gingham, same styles as 18c and 25c goods, in small checks and stripes, only 12 1/2c a yard.

What we have left of these Novelty Crepon Gingham that were 40c, to close at 25c a yard.

Specials in Notions.

Special prices on Fans and Belts for the coming week. New line of Belts just received.

50c Black Silk Belts special at 25c each.
75c Black Silk Belts special at 35c each.
Pure Silk Sash Belts at 90c each.
Those \$1 Silk Gladi Belts to go at 74c each.
Leather Belts with buckles at 9c each.
Solid Leather Belts, with girdle and buckle, at 85c each.
Double Girdle Belts, solid leather, special at 75c each.
Japanese Fans, real value 15c, special at 4c each.
Japanese Fans, real value 25c, special at 4c each.

Full line of Belts and Gauze Graduating Fans just received.

24 sheets Irish linen paper for 4c.
28 Irish linen envelopes for 4c.
English steel scissors at 25c pair.
Whalebone casing at 2c a yard.
English belting at 3c a yard.
No. 2 Stockinet Dress Shields at 13c pair.
"Whale brand" whalebones, all lengths, at 7c bunch.

"Royal" bias Velvet Skirt Binding at 15c roll.
All silk tailor buttons at 6c dozen.
J. M. High & Co.'s best English Pins at 5c paper.

We are having a wonderful sale on our BUTTERMILK COMPLEXION SOAP, worth 25c, but you buy it of us Monday at 10c a cake.

Best American Pins at 1c paper.
Little Princess hair curlers at 9c each.
Gilt and silver bandos at 14c each.
Ladies' Watch Chains, real value \$3, to go at \$1.75 each.
Solid gold rings for Children, 25c each.
Solid gold rings, with settings, for children, at 75c each.
Bow knot hairpins at 64c each.
Ladies' shirt waist button sets, warranted rolled plate, special at 35c set.
Gentlemen's Shirt Studs at 25c set.
Birth stone stick pins at 5c each.
250 bow knot breastpins to go at 25c each.
Solid Silver Thimbles at 25c each.
Those 30c rubber pins to go at 20c dozen.

Gents' Furnishing Department.

Gents' fine bleached pepperell Drawers, reinforced seat, patent buttons, stockinet bottoms, sold at 75c; our price, 50c pair.
Gents' fast black Negligee Shirts, sold at \$1.25; our price, 45c each.
Gents' real French Balbriggan Shirts, sold at 50c; our price, 25c each.

Gents' Imported French, Penang and Cheviot Cloth Negligee Shirts, laundered collars and cuffs, sold at \$2.50 each; our price \$1 your choice.

Gents' full dress, embroidered bosom Shirts, sold at \$2 each; our price, 80c each.
Gents' Night Robes, made of best night robe cotton and cut full 54 inches long, sold at 75c and 85c; our price 50c each.
Gents' 1000, 4-ply all-wool Cuffs, sold at 40c; our price, 15c pair.
Gents' Four-in-hand all-silk satin-lined Ties, sold at 50c; our price, 25c.

Boys' Shirt Waists, new line French Percelle just received. Three-ply Collars and Cuffs, sold at 75c; our price, 50c each.

Hosiery.

200 dozen Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, Richelieu and military rib, warranted not to crack, 30c, worth 50c.

150 dozen Gents' Imported light weight, fast black half Hose, double sole, high spliced heel and double toe, 25c.

120 dozen Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, fast black, 33c, worth 50c.

80 dozen Gents' Silk half Hose, fast black, 44c, others ask 75c.

100 dozen Misses' fast black lisle thread Hose, plain 1x1 rib, military rib, Richelieu rib, gauze lisle with lace ankle.

Misses' Tan Hose, all sizes, 40c.

Misses' red lisle thread Hose, all sizes, 50c.

Misses' pearl gray, red, sky, pink, white, bronze and fast black Silk Hose, 75c and \$1.

Infants' fast black lisle thread Hose, 25c.

300 dozen Ladies' novelty rib lisle thread Hose, 10 different styles of rib—pearl gray, new red, sky, pink, lavender, bronze, marble white, old rose, nile and fast blacks—50c.

100 dozen Boys' lightweight 1x1 rib Hose, 25c to 35c.

100 dozen Misses' very fine quality light weight 1x1 French French rib fast black 33 1/2c; good value for 50c.

fast black, with double heel, toe and knee, 25c.
300 dozen J. M. High & Co.'s own fast black Ladies' Hose, light weight, fine texture, spliced heel and toe, 25c, worth 40c.

Gloves.

A neat fitting and good style Glove is essential to a perfect costume.

High's \$1 Dress Kids in all styles, is the best value ever offered to the trade.

Full line of Silk Mitts, all colors and black.

For any style of Glove come to see us.

Laces and

Embroideries.

New lot added to our already most complete stock.

10,000 yards fine Cambric Edgings from auction, worth 25c; special for tomorrow 10c a yard.

Gulpure de Gene Laces, 5 inches wide, only 25c a yard.

Special lot of Black Spanish and Point de Ireland Laces, 35c, worth 65c.

Full and complete line of Infant's Skirtings, Embroidery and Lace Sets.

Carpets.

Carpets, Rugs, Matting,

Lace Curtains, Silk Cur-

tains, Portieres, Shades.

During the past week we have furnished some of the best houses in the city. Our immense stock of new, fresh goods and low prices are not to be overlooked by conservative buyers. A word to all who are thinking of furnishing any time soon. Our stock is by long odds the best and newest in the city. Before taking our semi-annual inventory we must reduce stock. We are determined to carry nothing over that a price will move. Before placing your orders, see our immense stock and let us make you a bid. We will measure your house and submit prices for furnishing complete with Carpets and Draperies.

This week we will show many odd lines of Carpets for 20 per cent less than manufacturer's cost.

Body Brussels at \$1.

Tapestry Brussels at 60c.

Ingrains at 45c, 55c and 65c.

A large line of Nottingham Lace Curtains at \$1 per pair.

100 pairs Portieres at \$5, worth \$9.

Matting, Matting, Mat-

tings.

300 rolls just received. Price them.

Give us a call this week and save money.

Now is the time to buy.

Parasols and

Umbrellas.

The largest variety and twice the stock of any house in the city.

For Monday:

We offer a big lot of Drummers' Samples of Parasols and Umbrellas, secured at a sacrifice, at just one-half of manufacturer's cost.

Ladies' fine Chiffon Parasols, usually sold at \$8.00 and \$10, at only \$5.00 each.

Ladies' changeable Silk Sunshades, worth \$5 anywhere else in the city, only \$2.98.

800 Gents' Gloria Silk Umbrellas, natural sticks, 28-inch, worth \$2.50; special at \$1.39.

Misses' and Children's Parasols, all styles, 25c to \$5.

Here's Another:

390 26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, Paragon frame, worth \$1.75, for tomorrow 98c each.

Shoes.

When you buy your Shoes at High's you get always first-class goods at the lowest margin of profit. Now in our unloading sale we offer them to you without profit:

600 pairs Ladies' patent tip Oxfords offered tomorrow at only \$1 a pair.

Ladies' hand-turned Button Boots, were \$5, now \$3.50.

Ladies' common sense Oxfords and opera cloth top Oxfords, worth \$2, at \$1.50.

Misses' patent tip, fine finished Oxfords, reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.25.

High sells a man's Shoe at \$3 that you pay \$7 for everywhere else.

Suit and Wrap Dep't.

Special prices turn the tide of trade our way.

Blazer Suits worth \$12 at \$7.50.

Another lot of Ladies' beaded Capes and Mantelettes, they are truly worth \$7.50 to \$10, to go Monday at \$2.75 each.

Blazer Suits, tailor made, \$18 value, at \$10.

325 Blazer Suits offered tomorrow at \$15.

Wash Shirt Waists at 50c each.

Ladies' Laundered Shirt Waists at \$1, were \$1.50.

Ladies' silk Shirt Waists, best make, only \$4.25.

Ladies' Sateen Wrapper at \$2.75.

Gingham House Wrappers at \$1.35.

Ladies' Underwear

and Corsets.

Don't miss our grand sale of Ladies' fine Cambric Gowns tomorrow. Nothing in the lot ever offered for less than \$1.75; your choice for \$1.

We sell a regular \$1 J. B. Corset at 75c.

Another lot Ladies' Drawers, nicely made and splendid value, at 75c.

Square neck Chemise, with yoke neck and sleeves, trimmed with lace, only 50c.

1 lot slightly soiled Corset Covers, the regular 75c kind, at 35c each.

White Goods.

New lot of Dotted Swisses and fine Mulls.

25 pieces fine White Dotted Swiss, worth 40c, to be sold tomorrow at 25c a yard.

3,000 yards short lengths of Check Nainsook, truly worth 12 1/2c, special at only 5c a yard.

White Flaid Lawn worth 15c, on bargain counter at 7c a yard.

72-inch White French Organdies at 40c a yard.

Tomorrow morning we will offer 5,000 Handkerchiefs that were used for decoration and are slightly soiled, at 1c each.

Linens.

Good size all Linen Huck Towels, 10c.

All Linen Crash, only 5c a yard.

100 dozen 20x40 inches all-linen, double Huck Towels, 35c value, a leader Monday at 19c each.

70 extra weight large size Marseilles pattern

Spreads, \$2.50 grade at \$1.75 each.

Cream Table Damask, reduced from 75c to 40c to close.

300 yards bleached Table Damask, 66 inches wide, \$1 grade at 75c a yard.

At \$1—Double Satin Damask, bleached, full 72 inches wide, usual price \$1.80 a yard.

Simon & Frohsin

43 WHITEHALL ST.

Special Offerings This Week!

Bleached Swiss Ribbed Vests, sleeveless, 9c.

Real Lisle Ribbed Vests, white or ecru, 20c.

Extra fine Lisle Vests, 3 for \$1, worth 50c each.

Silk-ribbed Vests, white, pink or blue, 39c.

Summer Ventilating Corsets, 39c, worth 75c.

Wash Poplin Balmoral Skirts, 25c, 35c and 50c.

Black Sateen Balmoral Skirts, 79c, were \$1.

Black Mohair Brilliantine Skirts, \$1.25.

Black Silk Jersey Mitts, 12 1/2c and 19c, were 20c and 25c.

Heavy Black Silk Mitts, 35c, worth 50c.

Japanese Fans, with silk cord and tassels, 10c, worth 25c.

Surah Silk and Gauze Fans, hand painted, 50c and 75c, worth \$1.

Boys' Outing Shirt Waists, 15c.

Boys' Percelle Shirt Waists, 24c, worth 40c.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, large variety and lowest prices.

Silk Belts, 25c. Leather Belts, 10c.

Palmetto Fans 1c.

Children's gauze or ribbed Vests from 10c up.

Babies' ribbed Silk Vests, 30c; value 50c.

Men's Balbriggan and Checked Nainsook Shirts and Drawers, 25c.

Men's tan or gray Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 65c a suit, worth \$1.

Men's and Boys' Night Shirts, 45c.

Children's Mull Caps 10c, worth 25c.

Great bargains in fine mull and embroidered Caps and Hats for children from 50c to \$1.

Extra bargains will be put on sale this week in Ladies', Men's and Children's Hosiery.

Children's Parasols, all colors, 14c.

26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas 98c, with choice handles.

26-inch Serge and Gloria Umbrellas, 50c and 75c.

Mail orders solicited.

SIMON & FROHSIN.

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BALL FOR THE BOYS.

The Great Sport for the Youths in Fine Weather.

HOW A CLUB SHOULD BE ORGANIZED

The Best Ball to Buy—What Is Needed to Get Down to Practice and Playing, and How to Do It.

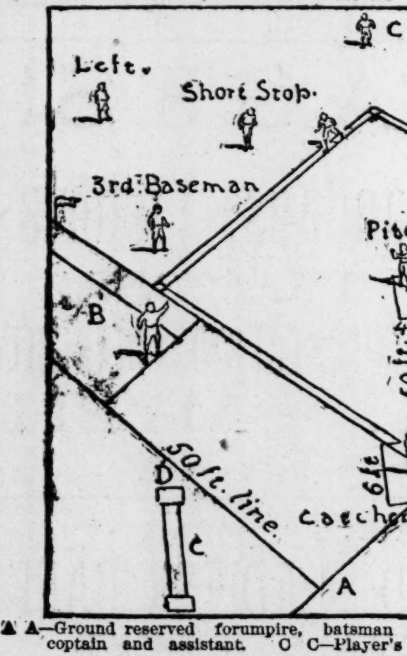
Who wouldn't be a boy such glorious days as these? "Such spring weather always sets my blood going, and every year when it comes around I wish with all my heart that I could grasp my bat and ball and be off with the boys to the ball field!" said an old gray-headed boy.

Boys, you don't know how old, back numbers every you, and long with all the strength of our being to be boys again, if only to have one more whack at the dear old national game. Coasting and skating are well enough in their place, and they fill the winter months full of fun and jollity, when baseball would be out of the question, even if there were no snow on the ground, because the ball would sting so; but there is very little contest in these winter sports, and few victories to shout for and glory in, or defeats to talk over and explain why you didn't win. Then add to these a score of other exciting things, such as going down to the store and looking over the bats and balls, the masks and chest protectors, and gloves, and after a long consultation with the storekeeper and the other boys, finally buying the "dandiest" dead ball of the lot, a little "beauty" of a mask, a pair of gloves which fairly laugh at all the "stingers" which the strongest boy can throw. Then comes the gigantic task of selecting the colors for the suits, whether to have white caps with a blue star, or red caps with a white star, whether to have blue or red belts, also what color stockings. These are important matters in a boy's eyes, and so they ought to be, for they add much attractiveness to a game; and yet these are the least important part of baseball playing. Every boy knows how he has dreaded that nine of bare-footed urchins, which is known as the "Swamp Angels" or the "Holy Terrors," and which have hard work enough to buy and wear, let alone play in. But, oh, dear, how they could play ball! It didn't seem to make any difference to them that the other nine were dandy suits, and they didn't have any—they played ball to win.

Then add to this all the excitement of selecting the nine players, and practicing all the time you can get after school, and oftentimes during recess, of writing and sending the challenges, and the anxious waiting to see whether they are accepted or not, of fairly longing for the day to come and hoping it won't rain. Ah, yes, who wouldn't be a boy!

But I must stop drawing on old memories and try to give the boys some practical hints. Americans don't have any time for theorizing and living in the past, and I guess that you boys are just like your fathers—you want some practical experience and say hurry up and give it.

Well, I believe the first thing always to do when people come together for some purpose is to organize—so we will proceed to organize. Every boy who wants to play should organize a baseball club, one boy for each position in the game and two substitutes in case anybody couldn't play in some game. Now, let some one be chairman, chairmen of the meeting, and boys, don't be selfish and each want the office for yourself, for it is simply a temporary position, but agree upon some one quickly. The chairman should then appoint two boys to pass around blank pieces of paper on which each must write his choice for the captain of the nine, the treasurer and the manager. If thought best two outside boys can be appointed treasurer and manager, and still another as scorer. Or, you can let the treasurer, if he be an outsider, also be the scorer. I like the idea of having a capable outside boy for treasurer and scorer, for it sometimes prevents quarreling. Boys, in addition to their craving for office, have an inborn desire to hold property, and it is better that this should be held by some one who does not play on the nine. Supposing now that the votes have been counted and three of the boys have been elected, let us see what we



shall have them do. The duties of the captain will be to select the best nine boys for the nine positions (or if he chooses he can get some older boys to play for him, or do this); to notify the nine of the hours and place of practice; to direct the practice; to have full charge of selecting the players for each game; to confer with the manager, and opposing club in all disputes and in the selection of umpires, and to have charge of any other matter immediately connected with the playing of his nine. He is to be boss of his department.

The treasurer and scorer receives all the money and keeps an account of the same, pays the bills, holds the property of the club, and does the scoring in the games. The manager, under the captain's direction, arranges all games, the details of time, place, etc., sees that the balls and bats are on the ground and takes care of after the game, attends to getting bases, water and seats for the players, and other such outside arrangements.

Our baseball club is now organized and the all-important thing now to do is to set the officers to work. The man of all to begin work immediately is the treasurer. The club must have balls and bats and masks and gloves, and the treasurer must begin immediately to collect the money with which to purchase them.

Only a few years ago every boy dreamed of "red dead" balls, and was disappointed until he could have one. Both the "red" and the "dead" have since passed away, and instead we have the new and improved baseballs, and they are now made white so that they can be seen better.

The best balls for boys, I think, are "Harvard's Bouncing Rock," which costs 50 cents, and "Spalding's Boys' League," which costs \$1. Spalding also makes a "Junior League" ball for 50 cents, but it is not so good as "Harvard's Bouncing Rock." There are cheaper balls which can be purchased, but they are poorly made and soon get out of shape and go all to pieces. My advice would be to buy a ball by seeing up and by taking care of it and not getting it wet it will last for a whole season and perhaps longer. I used to make one last two and three years by seeing up and by taking care of it. Get a shoemaker to show you how to sew the base-

ball stitch, and then with an awl and a ball end, or with a needle and some strong line thread, you can prepare your ball yourself and so preserve it for a long time.

In selecting bats, do not pick the largest nor longest bats, nor the lightest nor heaviest ones. Get medium-size and weight. If a bat is large and yet is very light, you may know that it is not made of strong wood. Learn to examine the wood to see if it is free from knots in the handle of the bat, as well as straight-grained.

Every baseball club ought to own a catcher's mask, a pair of gloves, and, if possible, a chest protector. Certainly no boy ought to catch behind the bat without the first two. You can get your mother to make you a padded chest protector out of cloth, which will protect the body nearly as well as the inflated rubber ones. In buying a mask be sure to look it over carefully to see if a padded chest protector out of cloth, which will protect the body nearly as well as the inflated rubber ones. In buying a mask be sure to look it over carefully to see if a padded chest protector out of cloth, which will protect the body nearly as well as the inflated rubber ones.

For catcher's gloves get one heavily padded mitten and one lightly padded glove for the throwing hand. Learn to stop the ball with the mitten, and then close the other hand over it. Don't think you can learn to use the mitten because you don't hold the ball at the start. Your trouble probably lies in your trying to catch with the mitten as you do when your fingers are free.

The treasurer has now done his duty and we are properly equipped for playing. Of course there are other equipments which we should like to buy, such as a pair of bags, suits, etc., but we can get along very well with what we have bought, and will ask our mothers to make some canvas bags about fifteen inches square, which we can fill with shavings for bases. And who knows, perhaps our mothers or sisters will help make our suits if we cannot earn the money to buy them. But I must not take time and space now to discuss about suits, and so I will leave you to decide on colors and getting them made, while I hurry



BRINGING IN TWO RUNS ON A SAFE HIT.

on to give the captain those hints of which I spoke.

How to select players for the nine and place them in positions for the best good of the team has puzzled many wiser heads than our little captain. First problems are the following come up to worry the captain: Tom Jones can't play first base as well as Ned Brown, but Tom Jones can't play well in any other position and Ned Brown can. Or three or four of the eleven or more boys want to be pitchers, or more likely play first base, and each thinks that he ought to be placed in that position. Now, at the start, boys, we must lay down the law that, like the captain of a military company, the captain is the commander and his orders must be obeyed. No nine can play good ball long which has more than one captain. Of course, the captain ought to consult with his players and get suggestions when off the field, but his decisions must be final and be obeyed. You can see now how necessary it is to elect a captain.

We will now go on and pick our players. Well, let me see, a catcher ought to be able to catch any kind of a ball, whether high or low or on either side or in front, and what his business is; and to do that he must not be afraid of getting hit either with the ball or the bat, or else we cannot have him for our catcher. Then we want a good thrower to keep the other nine from stealing bases. Furthermore, we would like a quick catcher, for sometimes the pitcher pitches wild balls, and if our catcher is quick he could stop some of them. However, there usually is not much trouble in selecting a catcher, for only a comparatively few boys want to play that position.

It may be harder for us to select a pitcher for the opposite reason. Supposing we have a good catcher, we want first of all a swift, accurate thrower for a pitcher. If he can also pitch curves all the better, but he must pitch a swift ball and do it accurately. Then we want him to be able to throw underhand and overhand balls so that

he can vary his delivery as well as rest his arm without lessening his speed. If he uses judgment in doing this he will be very effective. Furthermore, if he can curve a ball underhand and overhand in the air, he has a great power over the batter, for if he is careful to hold the ball in one position for pitching every ball (as for example, between the thumb and the first two fingers, which is the best way) the batter will be unable to tell what kind of a ball is coming.

Of course, we want a pitcher who won't get rattled, but who, on the contrary, will steady the nine by pitching all the better when they play poorly, and when runners are on bases. Then, we should like to have our pitcher notice that Sammie Wood always strikes at a ball over his head, and remember to give him the same kind, if the catcher can catch them so high, when Sammie comes to the plate, or that Harry Smith can be tempted to strike at wide out-curves, and remember next time to give him all he will take. This is what they mean when they say a pitcher "reads his hand."

Next to the pitcher first base is the most important position to fill. Like the catcher, he must be able to catch a ball on all sides of him, and must be especially good at trapping, that is, catching a ball on a short bound and in catching high-thrown balls. It is, therefore, a good thing for us to select a left-handed first baseman, who will be able to reach high and wide and sit out in front, while at the same time he keeps one foot on the base.

Second and third basemen and for shortstop, we want to get our quickest players, so that we can have as many ground hits stopped as is possible. The second baseman plays so near first base that he has more time in which to throw the ball, and likewise more time in which to cover a large territory successfully. At the same time, if there is a weak thrower on the team and he sits in this position or first base position, in other respects, he could be used here and at first base better than at shortstop and third base. These latter two positions must be filled with quick and accurate throwers. Moreover, we must select players for these positions who, in addition to this, are good at picking up ground hits as well as catching high twisting fly balls. At third base a shortstop usually has no time to fumble and

at the same time catch the runner at first, on account of the distance he is from that base. As there are a great many thrown balls to be caught at second and third base all three of these players ought to be good at catching a ball and touching the runner quickly.

We have now come to the last division to be considered, namely, the outfielders, and as their duties are much the same we can, by describing the kind of player we want for one, speak of all. The outfielders, consisting of left, center and right fielders, have mostly to do with fly balls, and for that reason we shall want players especially skilled in catching a ball in the air, whether it be one batted for several days, or one thrown, either side; and likewise, whether it comes low or high or on either side of the body in catching it. Of course players with quick eyes and quick judgment can cover more ground, and if we add to this the ability to start quickly and run fast we have a superior fielder. Two or three things are needed, however, to make him first-class; namely, we want a strong thrower and also one who can pick up skillfully the ground hits which come out through the infield and send them quickly into the proper place.

Before finishing this article I want to give some suggestions to the boys on the right and wrong way of catching a ball. If these are followed out in catching a ball it will very likely save many hard thumps on the fingers and much pain, as well as preserve the fingers from being broken or disfigured. I remember when I was a boy that every few days I would get a bang on some fielder, which would make me dance around lively with pain for several minutes, and soon it would swell up and hurt so bad that I could not play for several days. Well, boys, these knocks largely came because I did not hold my hands properly.

Every boy can tell a graceful and skillful player, however, to make him first-class, namely, that when you see a player who catches a ball easily and gracefully he approximates the following styles of catching: First,



in catching a thrown or low fly ball, if it comes above his waist, his hands are placed together, thumb to thumb, and fingers (not the hands) being closed and pointing vertically. Second, the same is true when the ball falls below the waist, only this time the fingers point directly downward. In these ways the ends of the fingers are never to ward the ball, and so can never receive a hard blow. Sometimes it happens that when a ball is too high or too low you get a blow on the longer fingers, but it can never be a serious one when the fingers are pointed properly. In addition to this the skillful and graceful player always lets his wrists and arms bend a little where it is possible to do so when catching a ball. In catching high fly balls, it is better to take them with the hands held as when scooping up double handfuls of sand and as near the body as you can.

A. ALONZO STAGG.

PLANTS FOR HANGING BASKETS.

How to Choose Those of Easy, Vigorous Growth for Ornamental Purposes.

One of the prettiest ways to decorate piazzas and balconies during the summer is with vigorous plants in hanging baskets. Plants suitable for such baskets require little care when once well started. The pots or baskets chosen to grow the plants in should be of porous clay



MORNING-GLORY AND IVY.

which may be set inside of wire or wooden frames, or in ornamental glass baskets. Glassware is not porous and plants will not grow to perfection, owing to lack of drainage. The soil in the pot with small bits of charcoal for the purpose of drainage, and a little fertilizer. A coarse sponge is good to put in the bottom of the pot if it is deep to drink up the surplus moisture and then give it out again when the plants demand it. Very rich soil is not desirable as it causes the plants to grow too rapidly for beauty and to run too much to stem. Vines can climb or creep as freely as may be, but erect growing plants should not be stimulated to outgrow their supports. Good garden soil is satisfactory or if one can get a mixture of leaf mold, sand and powdered charcoal in proportions of two parts mold to one of sand with a trifle of the charcoal, furnishes a better soil.

Plants do not thrive well in hanging baskets year after year with soil or position unchanged. If the same baskets that have hung in the windows during the winter are to be



NASTURTIUMS AND FOLIAGE PLANTS.

used in summer the earth should be renewed and the erect plants should be slightly cut back. Do not select too small a basket, one twelve inches in diameter and six inches deep is the smallest size that will yield satisfactory results. Wire baskets should be lined with moss first, that growing in a swampy place, being preferable to that found on trees. Baskets made out of common wooden bowls are not to

be despised. Four or five gimlet holes should be bored in sides and bottom, and three through the rim to pass the wire picture cord for hanging. The outside of the bowl can be ornamented by gray lincens from the woods and lined with moss or cartrage paper. Ox muscled, painted and lined with moss make excellent baskets for out-door use.

In selecting the plants care should be taken



BLUE KING LOBELIA AND NASTURTIUM.

not to crowd too many of an upright growth. One showy plant like a begonia or bright geranium, for the center and then three or four around it of shorter, more compact growth and lastly the vines, both trailing and climbing, around the edge are generally sufficient for a good sized basket.

Among the most pleasing climbing vines are the dwarf nasturtium, the morning glory, the sweet potato, the madder vine, the quick growing German ivy and the variegated ivy. Cobaea scandens. All of these can be obtained cheaply and grown easily. The first two and the last mentioned are seedlings, the others growing from tubers and the ivy from cuttings.

There are a multitude of drooping plants from which to choose. The coleum ivy and sunflower grow readily from seeds, while zinnia splendens bloom better in a basket than elsewhere. Other good trailers are the ivy leaved geraniums, money wort, single petunias, tradescantia, and the ivy from cuttings.

For center plants there are petunias, heliotropes, carnations, cyclamens and the many kinds of geraniums. And if plants of ornamental foliage are desired none are better than the dragon plant dracaena terminalis, with its blood-red leaves and as smooth as the multitude of colors which when kept pinched back make a beautiful contrast.

AGNES BAILEY ORMSBEN.

EVERY DAY.

Oh! the sun has beauty fairer Every day.
And the whole breathe perfume rarer Every day.
And the summer flowers blooming Every day.
And autumn fruits are growing Every day.
Is the story of the sowing Every day.

As the heart and soul grow older Every day.
Love growing ever bolder Every day.
She is smiling but to bless us Every day.
The angels to care us Every day.
And with fairer grace to dress us Every day.

There are joys with sorrows blended Every day.
There are lives begun—and ended Every day.
Should there come no night of sorrow Every day.
We would each one seek to die Every day.
That on us might dawn the morrow Every day.

Yes, the sun is brighter beaming Every day.
And our souls less of dreaming Every day.
Hope is ever drawing nearer Every day.
The eyes have vision clearer Every day.
And my heart holds even dearer Every day.

LILLIAN STILES WEBSTER.

SAVED MY LIFE

Would Have Scratched Myself to Death but for Cuticura. Best Doctors Two Years. Bills \$125.

Expended \$2.50 for Cuticura Remedies. I am Today a Well Man, With a Smooth Skin.

I was afflicted two years with a disease the doctors called ring-worm, herpes or salt rheum. I was treated by three different doctors, the best I could find, but they did me no good. My doctors' bills were \$125. One told me I would have to go off to some healing springs to get well. I saw your advertisement, and wrote to you over a year ago. A young friend of mine was going to New Orleans, La., at the time, and I sent him to bring me back some of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. He bought two boxes CUTICURA, two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I must thank God for your CUTICURA REMEDIES coming to my relief. I am now today a well man; my neck, shoulders and arms are smooth as they ever were. I have had good health ever since I commenced to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I am spreading the fame of it everywhere I go, for it is a God send to suffering humanity. It was the CUTICURA REMEDIES which saved my life. I would have scratched myself to death. I have quit using the medicine now for nine months, and no trace of the disease has shown up since.

A. H. MARY, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Cuticura Resolvent

The New Blood and Skin Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair, instantly relieve and speedily cure all species of itching, burning, scaly, crusty, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary diseases and humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Get Sent for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and itchy skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

ACHING SIDES AND BACK

Rip, kidney, and uterine pains are weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

The first and only pain-killing plaster.

Do "Old Way" Briles de Cook as well as de Steak.



IDEAL BROILING.

To broil perfectly, over a fire, requires constant watching and an experienced cook. With the Cuticura Corp. a child ten years old will equal any expert.

Place an ordinary sheet-iron pan, one-quarter full of sand or water—either will answer, sand is preferable—upon the bottom oven plate to catch the drippings; grease the oven slide or broiling rack; one greasing is all that is required. Place the steaks upon the oven slide; close the wire gauge oven door for three to five minutes—large steaks require ten to fifteen minutes; and the steaks will be thoroughly cooked on top and bottom at the same time.

There is no taste of coal-gas or smoke, and the meats are more tender and better in flavor than those broiled over the open fire. The convenience of broiling in the oven will be appreciated by every housekeeper, and adds another to the many uses of the Cuticura Corp. Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauge Oven Door should be preferred to all others now in the market.

For sale by HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH, Cor. Peachtree and Walton Sts., Atlanta, Ga.



SOMETHING NEW.

"Smith's Bile Beans Small."

(One-fourth size of old style.)

Positively do not gripe nor sicken the stomach. A perfect cure for Sick-headache, Bilious attacks, Colds, Constipation, and Liver complaint. 40 in a bottle. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists or by mail on receipt of price.

J. F. Smith & Co., Chemists—Fleming and two bottles of "Bile Beans Small," for which you will find 50c. herein. They have been our main medicine, and we must not be without them any time. So please send at once and you will confer a favor on O. A. GREER, Barfield, Mo.

One copy photograph, panel size of above picture with free sample "Bile Beans Small" mailed for 40c. in stamps.

J. F. Smith & Co., Prop's, 255 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION.

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BREW FINE BEER EXCLUSIVELY.

THE MOST PROFITABLE FOR THE DEALER.

THE CHEAPEST FOR THE CONSUMER.

Because It Is PURE and RELIABLE.

They were the ORIGINATORS of BEER BOTTLING in the United States, and have maintained the lead in the brewing trade on account of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF THEIR BEER by using ONLY THE BEST MALT AND HOPS OBTAINABLE.

NO CORN which is largely used now to reduce the cost of production, is ever used by April if dry wed sun no 1 run

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION.

CATARRH

ELLY'S OCEAN (Bile Beans Small) Cures Catarrh of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Uterus. Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures the Stomach, Resolves Taste and Smell, and Cures the Stomach, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures the Stomach.

Give Relief at once for Old and New. Apply into the Nostril. It is Quickly Absorbed. 50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 36 Warren St., N. Y.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE.

Happy and Fruitful Marriages.

Every MAN who would know the GRAND TRUTHS, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to the cure of Catarrh of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Uterus, should write for our wonderful Little Book, called "A TREATISE FOR MEN ONLY." To any earnest man we will mail one copy absolutely FREE, in plain sealed cover. "A refuge from the quacks." THE ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FREE TO MEN!

Why waste time, money and health with "doctors" and wonderful "cures," when for a two-cent stamp I will send you FREE the prescription of a new and positive remedy for the prompt LATEST cure of Lost Power, Nightly Emissions, Lack of Energy, all drains and losses, varicocele, simulated development, from early or young men's early restoration. I send this prescription FREE, charge, and there is no hawking or advertising catch about it. Any good druggist or physician can put it up for you, as everything is plain and simple. I cannot afford to advertise and give away this splendid remedy unless you do me the favor of buying a small quantity from me direct, after you receive the receipt or advice your friends to do so. But you can do this. Write at once, as this advertisement may not be a year again. Address CHAS. E. GAUS, Box 214, MARSHALL, MICH.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH CO.

\$15,000 worth of Hard Wood Mantels,

\$10,000 worth of Tile Hearths and Facings,

\$5,000 worth of Plain and Fancy Grades,

\$20,000 worth of Gas Fixtures,

That Must Be Sold At Once.

Price is no object, we will sell these goods

at astonishingly low prices for the

NEXT 30 DAYS.

We are making a change in our store and

must have the room taken up by these goods.

Never before were such bargains offered in

these lines. Entrance on Walton or Broad

street.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Company.

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THE HEINE SAFETY BOILER CO.

SAFETY

Water-Tube

Steam Boilers

Cast Iron

Paris

All

Plate Steel

No contracted openings to drum, but full area of tubes, carried on a strong flange, and thus assuring free circulation of steam and dry steam.

With the Cuticura Corp. a child ten years old will equal any expert.

Place an ordinary sheet-iron pan, one-quarter full of sand or water—either will answer, sand is preferable—upon the bottom oven plate to catch the drippings; grease the oven slide or broiling rack; one greasing is all that is required.

Place the steaks upon the oven slide; close the wire gauge oven door for three to five minutes—large steaks require ten to fifteen minutes; and the steaks will be thoroughly cooked on top and bottom at the same time.

There is no taste of coal-gas or smoke, and the meats are more tender and better in flavor than those broiled over the open fire.

The convenience of broiling in the oven will be appreciated by every housekeeper, and adds another to the many uses of the Cuticura Corp. Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauge Oven Door should be preferred to all others now in the market.

For sale by HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH, Cor. Peachtree and Walton Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

J. T. Atwater & Sons, Atlanta, Ga.

B. M. Houston and John MacCormick, 45 Broadway, New York.

James H. Harris, 62 Madison street, Chicago.

F. E. Sickenmann, 404 Lewis Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

H. Metzger, 34 St Charles street, New Orleans, La.

J. K. Rugg & Co., 23 Chamber of Commerce Street, Cincinnati, O.

Stearns-Roger Mfg Co., 4 Duff B'ck, Denver, Col.

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Hudson Iron and Loco. Wks., San Francisco, Cal.

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UNIVERSITY MEN.

Some of the Leaders for Higher Education in Georgia.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE STATE COLLEGE.

Some of the Laudable Purposes of the Atlanta University Club—A Grand Movement Sweeping the State.

Just at this time, when so much interest is being manifested in the University of Georgia, when the old college of our forefathers, when the alma mater of statesmen, such as the Colbys, Toombs, Stephens, Hill and the rest, is being toasted to the skies, when university clubs are forming in all the large cities of Georgia to perpetuate good fellowship among her men, it is a good season to review, with a bird's-eye glance, the history of this grand institution of learning.

The revival of comradeship here in Atlanta among men who formerly frolicked on the campus green over at Athens will make such a story of particular interest to the hundreds of members which that club is enrolling as the days go by.

Many a happy toast will be raised to the lips of university men for their alma mater in the near future, when they gather around the merry board at the dinner now in contemplation by the executive committee.



JOSIAH MEIGS, First President.
Many a pleasing thought and many a happy memory will be recalled by the men who, at one time in their lives were up to all the high antics of college boys at Athens, from painting the Lucy Cobb goats down to those lesser crimes—unhinging gates, removing the college bell clapper and what not.

But, perhaps not a man at the banquet will, in that hour of effervescent merriment, think as gravely over the greatness of Georgia's much cherished university as the history of the college would warrant.

Fortunately there has been a pretty thorough history of the University of Georgia printed. Reference is made to the paper by Professor Charles Morton Strahan, published in The New England Magazine a year or more ago.

In that history the author gives some very interesting points about the earliest efforts in behalf of higher education in Georgia. Among other things we are told by the author that the University of Georgia, in its inception, was a part of that eager patriotic movement just at the close of the revolutionary war, by which the young states sought to plant their newly acquired liberties in the firm soil of a well-educated and intelligent people.

Within two years after the last battle of the war, the act of February 25th, 1784 passed the act of February 25th, 1784.



PRESIDENT WADWELL.
granting 40,000 acres of the best public lands in the counties of Washington and Franklin for the establishment of a college or seminary of learning, an act which was followed the next January by a complete charter for what should be known as the University of Georgia.

The governing body at first was strangely enough termed the "senatus academicus," and was a dual organization, composed of a board of trustees and a board of visitors.

The board of visitors was originally composed of the governor and his council, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives, to whom were added afterwards the legislators from each of the counties, save that from which the speaker of the house was drawn. History gives the chief credit for activity in connection both with the grant of lands and the framing of the university charter to Abraham Baldwin, a graduate of Yale college, only recently removed to Georgia, a man of scholarly attainments and possessed of the confidence of the people; but with him must be ranked John Houston, James Habersham, William Few, Joseph Clay, William Houston and Nathan Brownson, associated with him as trustees of the state grant under the



PRESIDENT CHURCH.
original appointment of Governor James Jackson.

In 1872 the university began to receive the benefits of the land grant fund.

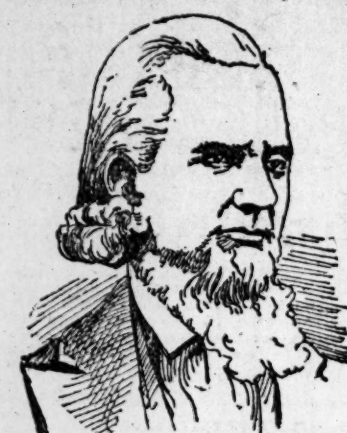
Then it became a university proper, with all the departments and all the appointments of universities generally, and it became one of the most prominent institutions of learning in the land.

The first president of the college was Josiah Meigs, LL.D., a brainy and prominent man of that day and time. After him came Rev. John Brown, who resigned in 1816; and then Dr. Robert Finley, who died shortly after his accession to the presidency.

An inter-reign of two years ensued before Dr. Moses Waddell, "immortal in the annals of the university," assumed the duties of president. He was a South Carolinian by birth and was famous as an educator. He

had taught John C. Calhoun and other distinguished Americans, whose fame could not be hemmed in by state lines. Under many disadvantages, without funds, students and professors he set to work, and during his rule brought many successes to the institution.

At his resignation Dr. Alonzo Church was made president and served most ably as such from 1820 to 1859. Speaking of him, the statistics of Georgia relate "The character of Dr. Church is so favorably known to the people of Georgia that it is almost superfluous to say anything in relation to him. With a mind richly furnished



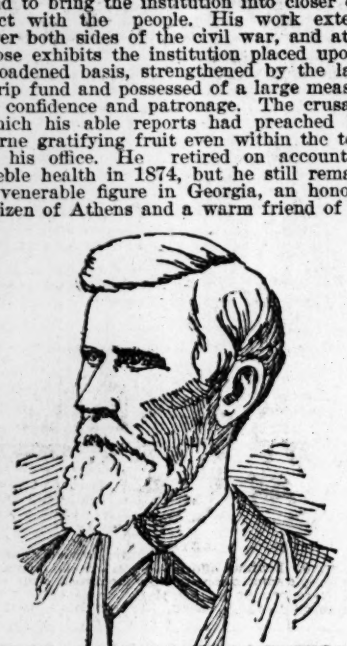
CHANCELLOR LIPSCOMB.

with the stores of learning, with manners proverbially captivating, with uncommon kindness of disposition, with the prudence and firmness requisite to those to whom the people of Georgia commit the education of their sons at a period the most critical in the life of youth, Dr. Church has every qualification for the exalted position he has so long filled.

The 678 graduates who received their diplomas from him, if they were all alive to-day, would endorse this compliment to so deserving a man as was Dr. Church.

Later Chancellors.
Here Professor Strahan in his history of the university goes on to trace the life of the university as it fell into the hands of later chancellors.

"Dr. Andrew A. Lipscomb, D.D., LL.D., of Alabama, was called to succeed Dr. Church in 1860, and for fourteen years was the acceptable and beloved occupant of the chancellorship. He came as the apostle of a new order of things, both in discipline among the students and in the plan of instruction, to meet the advance of thought and to bring the institution into closer contact with the people. His work extends over both sides of the civil war, and at its close exhibits the institution placed upon a broadened basis, strengthened by the land scrip fund and possessed of a large measure of confidence and patronage. The crusades which his able reports had preached had borne gratifying fruit even within the walls of his office. He retired on account of feeble health in 1874, but he still remains a venerable figure in Georgia, an honored citizen of Athens and a warm friend of the



CHANCELLOR MEIGS.

university. Upon the death of Chancellor Meigs in 1884, he consented to fill the chair of mental and moral philosophy thus made vacant until a permanent officer could be chosen.

"Dr. Henry H. Tucker, chosen to succeed Chancellor Lipscomb, remained in that office four years, retiring in 1878. The memory of his tragic death in Atlanta during the summer of this past year, caused by a fall from his window, is still fresh.

"Dr. Patrick H. Meigs became the next chancellor. He had many years been able and beloved presiding officer. He had held the office of vice chancellor since the first establishment of the new organization, and when called to the higher office he soon harmonized the antagonisms which had existed both within and without the institution, and wrought a revival of interest throughout the state. His administration was one of gentleness and courtliness. The current of events, both in the faculty and among students, flowed smoothly along the high plane which lies between gentleman and gentleman. Few instances of harsh discipline ruffled the period, and the register of the college shows an increase of attendance to higher figures than had ever before been realized. Dr. Meigs died January 26, 1888, and was buried with impressive ceremony.



CHANCELLOR BOGGS.

monies from the university chapel." His successor is the Rev. William Ellison Boggs, D.D., LL.D., originally of South Carolina, but called to his present high office from a large Presbyterian church in Memphis. Dr. Boggs is known to the southern states too well already for any word of biography of him to be spoken here. His great efforts for higher education are fully appreciated by the people of Georgia at large, and under his splendid guidance the State university is prospering most happily.

These are some of the prominent leaders for higher education identified with the University of Georgia. It is gratifying to see the alumni and former matriculates of the university organizing to perpetuate the fame of these men, and the memories that linger about their great names.

A Great Movement This.
It is a great movement this banding of university men. Every university ought

to keep its alumni joined together in friendly university spirit as long as they live.

The purpose is a great one. In this connection it is of great interest to observe how enthusiastic are the words of encouragement the movement of the Atlanta University Club is receiving from some of the most prominent sons of the college.

The following letter from Hon. Pope Barrow to the secretary of the club is of especial interest.

"Atlanta, Ga., May 24.—Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 23d instant, relative to the University Club, and I take pleasure in handing you my small contribution. Permit me to suggest to the members of the University Club in Atlanta that in pursuance of their purpose to keep together the university men here and strengthen and perpetuate the ideas and traditions which are engendered by their training, that in order to widen this field, an association of some sort composed of all the graduates and matriculates of the university, of Mercer university and of Emory college banded together in one organization, would be a useful association. This does not necessarily imply, nor ought it so be followed by, a dissolution of the University Club as such; it should be a union of all the college bred men in the state, and its aim would be to uphold the idea that a college education is an advantage to any man. This is now being attacked and denied from various quarters.

You will find that however much rivalry there may be between these three institutions of the state, when they come to face the repeated assaults which are being made on university education in general, that they stand together and occupy a common front.

It happens that the president of Mercer university is an old class-mate of mine, and the president of Emory college is an old personal friend. I know what their views are. I know that they are willing to lend their countenance and encouragement to any movement which will tend to unite the friends of higher education in this state.

For my part I would be willing to go a long step further than this. I would make Mercer university and Emory college parts of the University of Georgia, so that the state of Georgia could appropriate money to them. I would put the board of trustees of the university, and let them have subordinate local boards, and I would appropriate \$1,000,000 or more, if I had the power, to the University of Georgia, so that the state of Georgia could appropriate money to them. I would put the board of trustees of the university, and let them have subordinate local boards, and I would appropriate \$1,000,000 or more, if I had the power, to the University of Georgia, so that the state of Georgia could appropriate money to them.

If your University Club will begin the movement by advocating a general club or association or organization, composed of all who have ever attended the university of Emory or Mercer, you will, in my judgment, lay the foundation of an organization which will be of the greatest benefit to the rising generation of Georgians, generation after generation. Very truly yours,

POPE BARROW.
Many other such letters have been received, and they all go to show that the zeal for the success of this university organization is of a high order.

DEATH OF A RESPECTED LADY.

Mrs. Mary A. Holliday Closes a Life of Christian Work.

Mrs. Mary A. Holliday died at the residence of her son, Mr. James R. Holliday, 408 South Pryor street, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Holliday was a lady whose life was a lesson to wives and mothers. She was born in Fayetteville, Ga., sixty years ago, where her father, Mr. James R. Holliday, was a school teacher. Mr. Fitzgerald died young, leaving his daughter an orphan, the ward of Mr. Philip Fitzgerald, of Clayton county. At an early age she was married to Mr. Robert K. Holliday, who afterwards was frequently honored with public office by the citizens of Clayton.

It was during the troublous days of 1861-64 that Mrs. Holliday, in common with other southern women, was put to the test. Her husband, as a captain in the Seventh Georgia, was at the front during the entire war, one of the bravest of the brave men who upheld the arms of the confederacy. Mrs. Holliday, with a large family of small children, suffered as so many southern mothers did, but full of patriotism for the cause for which husbands and sons were fighting.

Captain Holliday returned from the war broken in health and spirit, finally dying from the exposure of battle. The loss of her husband, with a dependent family, at a time when the country was in chaos, were borne with a Christian strength and fortitude which attracted the attention and admiration of all. Her children live as the examples of what a prudent and zealous mother may accomplish.

Mrs. Holliday, as are all the members of her family, was a most zealous Roman Catholic. Her domestic services will consist of a regular high mass at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 6 o'clock a. m., on Monday. The remains will then be taken via the Central railroad to Jonesboro, where they will be interred at 8:30 o'clock a. m., thence to Fayetteville where, after twenty years' separation, the wife will be laid beside the husband, whose death and never-ending mourning. Rev. Father Kelley will accompany the funeral party to Fayetteville, and hold the final services at the grave.

Mrs. Holliday's children are: Sister Melanie, of the order of the Sisters of Mercy, known in the world as Miss Mattie Holliday; Mrs. A. T. Young, Miss Mary Holliday, Mr. James R. Holliday, of the Sunny South; Mrs. Williams; Mrs. P. J. Morra and Miss Marie Holliday.

BERLITZ SCHOOL.

Of Languages—French Normal Course for Teachers.

Professor B. Collonge, director and proprietor of the Atlanta Branch of the Berlitz School of Languages, begs to announce that normal and regular classes and private lessons will be given in French, German, Spanish and Italian during this summer.

Special rates for teachers, journalists and federal, state and municipal employees. Pupils will obtain full satisfaction from capable and experienced teachers, among whom will be Professor Edouard Wellhoff, graduate of the University of Paris, teacher of French in the normal course at the Marlin's Vineyard Summer Institute in the years '90, '91, etc., etc. Professor Wellhoff has just arrived from Paris, where he went to study and compare the different systems of instruction.

French kindergarten classes will also be conducted by Professor Wellhoff, and parents are urged to make their applications as soon as possible.

For full particulars apply to Dr. C. Collonge, who will act as director during the European tour of his son, Professor B. Collonge.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL.

15 East Cain Street.

The Atlanta Military Band will render the following programme at Ponce de Leon springs this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock:

Part First.
No. 1. Opening March, "To the West."
No. 2. Overture, "The Champion."
No. 3. Waltz, "Mountain Maid."
No. 4. Quartet, "Hark! Apollo Strikes the Lyre."
Medley Overture, "Happy Thoughts," introducing the season's most popular songs.

Part Second.
No. 5. Double Emphonic Solo, "Levy-Athan," Mr. Moore.
No. 6. Grand Selection, "Pirates of Penance."
No. 7. March, "Colonel Ayer's."
No. 8. Grand Selection, "Pirates of Penance."
No. 9. Waltz, "Visions of the Past."
No. 10. "Evening Star," from Tannhauser.
No. 11. Patrol, "Viva la America."
No. 12. Waltz Movement, "Lion du Bal."
No. 13. Overture, "Evening Shades."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
AT WHOLESALE BY TRADE GENERALLY



There are differences of opinion among all of us. There will be, no long as knowledge is incomplete. But there is one subject upon which all authorities agree, and that is that the Carlsbad Mineral Waters are a specific remedy in all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, for constipation, gout and rheumatism. If you cannot have the Carlsbad Sprudel Salts, which are the solid evaporations of the genuine Waters imported from Carlsbad. It is not a mere purgative; it is also an alterative and a constitutional remedy of great value. Be sure to get the genuine, which must have the signature of "Eisner & Mendelsohn Co., Agents, N. Y., on every bottle.

SUMMER RESORTS.
LIBERTY COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES
Glasgow, Ky., J. M. Bent, D. D., President.
On L. and N., 100 miles Louisville, 100 miles from Nashville, will be open for summer boarders June 15th. High, healthy atmosphere, broad halls, airy rooms, splendidly furnished, beautiful lawn. Perpetual breezes. Sulphur well. Terms very moderate. Address the president.
may 1st-sun wed to June 1

THE AMERICAN CARLSBAD
Famous for its natural mineral waters and baths, Bowden Lithia and Georgia Bromine-Lithia. Of the very highest value in all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Eradicates catarrh of bladder, stone, gravel, calculi, cystitis, gonorrhea, rheumatism, dyspepsia, insomnia, loss of appetite, nervous prostration, diseases of delicate ladies. Convincing proof. Case, doz. 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Sparkling pints, \$1.50; quarts, \$10.50. Leading druggists. The elegant Sweetwater Park Hotel, elevation 1,200 feet, 500 guests, located here. Modern. Postal brings full particulars.
E. W. MARSH & CO., Proprietors, may 1st-2nd-tues fri sun

New Holland Springs,
(NEAR GAINESVILLE, GA.)
THE MOST beautiful and coolest resort in Georgia. Hotel and cottages furnished with new beds and new linen. Dining room supplied with new silver and glassware. Music by Bearden's orchestra, of Augusta (acknowledged everywhere and by everybody to be the best in the south).
For terms address:
J. C. S. TIMBERLAKE, Manager.
may 22-2nd-sun-tues-thur

No. 12 FIFTH AVENUE
New York City.
opposite the Brevoort house; large comfortable rooms and exceptionally good table and service. Refer to Mrs. W. Thomas, Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. C. B. Payne. ap 24 81 sun

Hotel Bedford,
Bedford City, Va., 1,000 feet elevation, (the Asheville of Virginia) 8 miles from the highest peaks in Virginia (the Peaks of Otter), elevation 8,500 feet. Open all year round. Costing over \$100,000. Lovely scenery, elegant drives, good living, a lovely place for the summer. R. M. CURTIS, Manager.
ap 19-18m

THE STURTEVANT HOUSE
NEW YORK
AMERICAN
\$2.50 to \$5.00
Per Day.
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\$1.00 per day
Upward.

THE STURTEVANT HOUSE
is the most central in the city; near all elevated roads, street car lines, principal places of amusement and large retail stores.
All the Comforts of Home with the additional conveniences of the Metropolis is offered our guests.
THE STURTEVANT HOUSE,
Broadway, 28th & 29th Sts., New York, N. Y.
jan 11-6m sun tues fri

HOTEL BELMONT, Asheville, N. C.
First-class Hotel, 200 rooms, elegant new furnishings. New concert and dance pavilion. Best orchestra and brass band of any resort section. Dining and ironing parlors. Bathing. Fine grounds and wood park. Special electric car from depot and city. Perfect plumbing. Otis electric elevator. Bowling alley, lawn tennis, ball grounds, etc. Table and service the best, second to none in Asheville. A clean house a specialty. Prices moderate. Address Manager. may 15-16-17, sun tues thurs sat

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
WEST VIRGINIA.
The Grand Central Hotel and cottages will open June 1st situated high up in the Alleghenies, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. Cuisine up to the highest standard. Bathing service first class. For information inquire of all general ticket offices, or address B. F. EAKLE, Superintendent.

Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,
Montgomery County, Va.
Opens June 15, 1892.
Narrow gauge railroad connects with the Norfolk and Western railroad at Montgomery station. Formerly Big Tunnel. Baths at railroad offices. Write for special rates to GEORGE W. FAGG, Proprietor.
may 28-1m

Ocean View House,
St. Simon's Ga. Beach,
Mrs. ANNIE F. ARNOLD,
PROPRIETRESS.
ma 18-4m

HOTEL CUMBERLAND
CUMBERLAND ISLAND, GA.
The hotel and cottages will open May 28, 1892. A favorite seaside resort; with the finest beach in the world. As a health resort with artesian water it has no equal. A fine orchestra, lawn tennis, croquet, tennis and shooting gallery. A well-equipped livery, rowboats, sailboats and naphtha launch. The fishing at Cumberland has a national reputation, the waters of the numerous bays and inlets abound in all varieties and the season never ends. The railway lines issue round-trip tickets and check baggage to Cumberland dock. For circulars and rates address,
WM. C. MORGAN
MANAGER,
CUMBERLAND ISLAND, GA.
may 4-2m

The Ryan Co.

CATALOGUE OF BARGAINS!

- 150 pieces white checked Nainsook at 2 1/2c yard.
- 100 pieces white India Linen Plaids at 5c yard, worth 12 1/2c.
- 98 pieces white satin check India Linen at 10c yard, worth 25c.
- 100 pieces extra good quality Gingham, only 6 1/2c yard.
- 75 pieces black India Linens, only 7 1/2c yard; worth 15c.
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- 125 pieces good quality yard-wide Bleaching, only 5c yard; worth 8c.
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- 25 dozen Linen Towels, only 5c each.
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- 24 pieces finest quality figured India Silks, only 71c yard; reduced from \$1.75.
- 12 pieces unbleached Table Linen, only 15c yard.
- 24 pieces 10-4 bleached Sheeting, only 17c yard.
- 75 pieces 45-inch Embroidered Skirtings, only 75c yard; reduced from \$1.75.
- 25 dozen ladies' pure silk Vests, only 65c each.
- 100 large size white Bed Spreads, only 50c each, reduced from \$1.
- 50 pieces India Pongees, only 9c yard.
- 50 pieces colored Tissues, only 10c yard; worth 15c.
- 100 extra large size White Spreads at 75c, former price \$1.50.
- 25 dozen extra large size, 45x25, Damask Towels at 25c, former price 50c.
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- 15 pieces fast color Turkey Red Table Damask at 22 1/2c yard, former price 40c.
- 10 pieces red and green, best quality, Table Damask at 45c yard, former price 75c.
- 150 dozen men's Negligee Shirts at 25c each, 50c value.
- 100 dozen men's Negligee Shirts at 35c, 60c value.
- 300 men's double reinforced linen bosom Wamsutta muslin unlaundered Shirts, only 40c each, worth 75c.
- 75 dozen men's laundered Shirts at 60c, worth \$1.
- 50 dozen men's embroidered Night Shirts at 45c each, worth 75c.
- 100 dozen men's Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers, only 25c each.
- 89 dozen men's fancy colored Undershirts and Drawers, only 40c each, worth 75c.
- 700 dozen men's Suspenders, only 10c each, worth 40c.
- 250 dozen men's silk lined Four-in-Hand and Teck Scarfs, only 25c each, worth 50c.
- 125 dozen ladies' fancy colored Jersey ribbed Vests, only 15c each, 35c value.
- 98 dozen ladies' Egyptian cotton-ribbed Vests, only 15c each, 40c value.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT!

- \$ 7.50 Men's Business Suits, reduced to \$3.50.
 - \$10.00 Men's Business Suits, reduced to \$5.00.
 - \$12.50 Men's Business Suits, reduced to \$7.75.
 - \$20.00 Men's Imported Sacks and Cutaways, all wool, \$10.
- These goods equal any offered by other dealers at double the price. Don't waste your money by buying elsewhere.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUIT DEPARTMENT

- 500 Cheviot Suits, all ages, at 95c, worth \$2.
- 375 all wool Suits, all ages, at \$2, worth \$4.
- 400 all wool Suits, all ages, at \$3.50, worth \$6.
- 5,000 Children's White Pique Suits, all ages, at \$2.50, worth \$5.
- 500 Children's Blouse Waists at only \$1, worth \$3; a phenomenal bargain.
- Men's Summer Coats and Vests in Pongee silks, glaces, serges and Sicilian at very low prices. We have too many of these goods and they must be sold. Note the prices:
- 250 extra fine Serge Coats and Vests at \$3, worth \$5.
- 300 glaze Coats and Vests at \$4, worth \$6.
- 250 Pongee Silk Coats and Vests at \$5.50, worth \$8.
- Black Alpaca Coats, all sizes, at only \$1.50, worth \$3.
- 5,000 Summer Vests at 50c.
- 350 White Linen Duck Vests at \$1.50, worth \$3.
- 15,000 Office Coats at only 40c each.

THE RYAN CO.

TRY THE LATEST FRUIT-A-CADE.

Nerve Tonic. Fruit-a-Cade, as the name will indicate, is made from the purest fruit acids, just such as the system demands and nature provides in this climate through the heated term when you are thirsty, hot, tired and worn out. Try this delicious, cooling liquid fruit drink. For sale at Nunnally's, Tyner's, Sharp Bros., Elkin-Watson Drug Company, Norris & Mobley's, Grant Park, Kemp & Co. and L. R. Bratton.

MONKEYS TALK.

At Least Mr. Garner Says He Has Chatted With Them.

HIS VISIT TO GRANT PARK ZOO

And the Interesting Chat He Had With the Little Monkeys There—Interesting Them.

If you should be cast upon an island inhabited by some strange race of people whose speech was so unlike your own that you could not understand a single word you would watch their actions, hoping to gain some idea of their meaning in that way. Gradually you would learn to associate a certain sound with a certain act until finally you would be able to understand the sound without seeing the act.

It is in such a way that the missionaries often have to learn to converse with strange and savage tribes.

It is in a very similar way that I have learned to talk with monkeys, only I have been compelled to resort to some very novel means of doing my part of the talking which I shall describe presently.

It had been my belief for many years that animals of the same kind could talk to each other. I thought if I could learn to talk their way I might converse with them and know just what they meant when they made sounds.

But I found it difficult to imitate some sounds made by some animals; in fact I could not hope to ever learn to utter them correctly.

After observing many kinds of animals I found that monkeys had a greater number and variety of sounds than any other animal, so far as I could determine, and I set out seriously to learn to make those sounds as well as I could.

But I soon found that each kind of monkey had a set of sounds of his own, and also that very few of them could be imitated by the human voice. But still I

try to imitate them. I finally was able to imitate a few of the sounds well enough to make a monkey know what I said to him.

By watching carefully what a monkey would do at certain sounds, of course I gained an idea as to the meaning of these sounds. You must bear in mind that their way of talking is very different from ours. For example, if a monkey is hungry he will use one certain sound, and he will use that same sound when he means "to eat," or means anything whatever about food, or hunger, or eating. The word is a little like our English word when, phonetically it is very nearly represented by the letters "wh-u-w."

Now, I have a fine graphophone record of the chimpanzees in the zoological garden at Cincinnati and I can repeat some of the sounds with my own voice with very little effort, but I have not had an opportunity of studying them sufficiently to know what any of them mean yet, but they are not difficult to speak.

Last June I went to the Cincinnati zoo to visit my chimpanzee friends. Their names are Pat Rooney and Mrs. Rooney. Well, one of the sounds which I had learned from my graphophone cylinder I repeated to Mr. and Mrs. Rooney, and I found that Mrs. Rooney would come to the door of the cage and put her face close up to mine and repeat the same sound, but Mr. Pat did not seem to be much interested. When I would quit saying the sound, Mrs. Rooney would jump up and down with both feet and repeat it very loud; then when I would say it she would get down and put her face up to the door and listen and repeat it after me. But I have no idea of the meaning of it, only it would invariably cause her to come to the door to me, while Mr. Rooney would only come occasionally and then walk away, apparently not perfect; pleased with my presence. I have sometimes wondered if it was not some term of endearment. If I can get a chimpanzee to be with long enough, I feel quite sure I can learn to speak all his sounds.

Last winter I spent some time in Charleston, S. C., and while there I had access to three fine pet monkeys, all brown capuchins, and I shall call them by name for convenience, although to fear this, and then monkeys have names among themselves.

Jokes is a large, fine monkey, and he has been many years confined in cages, and has never been thoroughly tamed. Poor fellow, he has evidently been whipped by some former owner; you can see signs of such ill-usage yet. When I first went to see him I spoke to him in his own monkey tongue, and he seemed to take a fancy to me. But one day while feeding him I uttered a shrill, piercing sound which I had learned from another

ever known he is the most incessant talker. But when I was trying to make a record of him I could not devise any plan to induce him to talk in front of the horn. I removed the horn and put a small, flexible dictating tube and tried all means, but failed.

I then tried to teach him to hold the tube to his mouth and talk, by first doing so myself. He would take hold with his little hands, put his mouth in it up to his ears and hold it in perfect silence, then he would drop it and chatter. After hours of constant labor I had failed to get one sound which he heard five feet. He seemed to enjoy the feat of holding the tube to his mouth just as I did, and he would look the big horn out of countenance, but never a word within reach of it.

Another little monkey of the same species named Jennie was one of my little teachers. Before visiting her I was warned by her master that she did not like strangers and that I should be very cautious with her, or she would do me some harm.

At my request he had Jennie chained to a small tree in a side yard and forbade any one to enter the yard. When I approached her she was entirely alone. I went up to her with the salutation which I have formerly described, as meaning "food," she responded with the same word. I approached and gave her first a peanut or two, then a peach. This she held up to me uttering a peculiar sound. I did not know what it was, nor had I ever heard it before, but I secured two stones, a large one and a small one, when she proceeded at once to crack the nut with great dexterity. I must confess that I am in great doubt whether monkeys do so until they have been taught by man to do so; for I have seen many monkeys who had no idea of the act till shown how to do it. While I am sure that monkeys do not have any human-like things, I think they are accented with many things which they do not really perform. People see them do certain things and they imagine that they do them to make out a complete act.

The chimpanzees in Cincinnati eat their food with a knife and fork, drink from a cup and use a napkin, but they have been taught to do this by man. One of the objects of my studies has been to learn just what their own mental resources are, and what ingenuity they possess without having had any teaching from man, and so far as my own experience goes, and Mr. Stanley and others confirm my opinion, such acts are far in advance of any simian idea.

I think they really talk as far as it is actually necessary, but that they have only the very simplest rudiments of speech, and are not capable of carrying on a conversation of any length, that they have the means of expressing their natural wants, and doing this in the very simplest manner.

If a monkey wants something to drink he uses a sound nearly like "kh-u-w," but if he is angry he uses a sound nearly like "ceck," which is quite sharp, and he repeats it so rapidly that you might think he had made quite a speech, when he had only said over and over this one word. This word, however, is not the alarm or warning which I used on Jokes when I so frightened him.

In the Philadelphia garden is a large spider monkey, and I learned one word from her, and when everything is quiet she will utter the monkey howl and then with this peculiar sound, and she will invariably repeat it and come to me. I used it with one of the same kind in Atlanta with tolerable success.

I have not confined my studies to monkeys alone. I have made many phonographic records of other kinds of animals, such as lions, tigers, dogs, cats, parrots, macaws, men, and birds, and among the many records I have made I have some very curious sounds, and I think I shall be able to show that certain kinds of sounds are made by animals and have certain kinds of jaws, and that the length of the jaw is an index to the power of speech.

I am aware that many people shake their heads and declare that the sounds made by the lower animals are unlike those made by man, and they try to believe that man alone can talk. But the facts remain the same. In what way would man be injured if he can be shown that other animals can talk? Other animals see, hear, feel, taste and smell, and they hunger, thirst and think; they are conscious of pain and pleasure, and are capable of expressing sensations received from without or conceived within; and we know that the only motive of expression is to convey an idea to another mind. Animals do make voluntary sounds, which we call by the name of "vocalizations," and to obey. In what respect is this not speech?

Whether we are the creatures of God or great chance, we are all the effect of one great cause, whatever that may be, and living under the same conditions of life and death, and I cannot believe that either God or "evolution" has given an ape a great set of vocal organs and no use for them. To my mind, it is as easy to believe that they cannot see or smell as to believe they cannot talk.

Of course it is difficult for us to fully realize how far inferior their speech is to, but when we compare our mental, social and moral state to theirs, we find their language in the same degree. Probably just in proportion as animals can think they can express thought. In the evolution of speech signs were the first means of expression, perhaps, and were supplemented by sounds, perhaps, and finally sounds were used instead of signs, and signs were vestiges of former modes of speech.

From the fact that monkeys construct a whole sentence with one word of our sound, I have coined the word "monophone" to describe their language.

Each species has its own peculiar tongue, and they do not seem to try to learn to speak that of any other kind. When two different kinds are caged together they learn to understand, but not to speak each other's language.

The same sound does not mean the same thing to all tongues. They produce the sounds with their vocal organs, the same as human speech is produced.

From the rudiments contained in their speech the forms of human speech could be developed. The phonograph reveals many coinciding features.

I think I have interpreted six words of the capuchin monkey beyond all reasonable doubt, and I soon have three or four

more. I think they only have nine or ten roots, which are slightly modified in uttering, so they may have in all from thirty to forty words.

I hope this year to make the rounds again to see most of my little simian friends, though three of them have died and two others are in poor health. It is evident I shall soon have to form a new circle of acquaintances among them, but I have preserved the voices of some of those that are gone and can still hear their talk.

THURSDAY IS THE DAY.

The Excursion to Tallulah Falls, June 2d.

The hotel at Tallulah Falls extend a cordial welcome to the people of Atlanta on the day of the excursion, 2d day of June, and tender most cordially the use of their buildings for dancing, etc. The Atlanta Military band, both brass and string, will accompany the train, and a very interesting programme has been arranged for the day. The Florist Union of the United States, now assembled in Atlanta, has applied for two coaches on the train, and will add greatly to the life and amusements of the occasion. The managers of this affair have selected Thursday, the best day in the week for an excursion, on account of being a quiet day in business circles. Atlanta's pretty young ladies will turn out in great crowds on this occasion, and that, of course, means that all the boys will go. You can't keep them back.

The Keeley Opium Cure

is the modern Mecca of the nineteenth century. Under this treatment the cure is effected so quietly and easily that the patients hardly realize that they are undergoing a treatment. The patient is furnished with opium until the gold cure has restored the entire nervous system to its normal condition, after which he can leave the opium without any suffering or inconvenience whatever. Patients are not shut up in a room and the opium all taken away from them at once, as is the case with most so-called "scientific cures." On the contrary, the patient has perfect liberty and is allowed to go and come at will. Persons in need of a treatment for the opium, whisky or tobacco habits are earnestly requested to investigate the Keeley treatment before trying elsewhere. All communications treated in strictest confidence. Personal references furnished on application.

NOTE—The Keeley institutes of Atlanta and Dalton are the only places in Georgia where the genuine Keeley treatment can be obtained.

Our stock of diamond rings and studs is very large and we are selling a great many. You will save money by buying from us. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street.

Guarantee Company of North America and United States Guaranty Company.

If you are required to give a bond for the honest and faithful performance of your duties in a position of trust, you must either obtain two or more sureties from among your friends, or to a guarantee company. Which will you do? CHARLES C. THOMAS, Room 36 Old Capitol.

nov 11-dly fri sun tue

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

SUMMER RESORTS

DEER PARK AND OAKLAND

ON THE CREST OF THE ALLEGHANIES

8,000 FEET ABOVE TIDE-WATER.

Season Opens June 22, '92

These famous mountain resorts, situated at the summit of the Alleghenies and directly upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, have the advantage of its splendid vestibled express train service both east and west, and are, therefore, readily accessible from all parts of the country. All Baltimore and Ohio trains stop at Deer Park and Oakland during the season.

Rates, \$50, \$75 and \$90 a month, according to location. Communications should be addressed to George D. Deshields, manager, Baltimore and Ohio hotels, Cumberland, Md., up to June 10th, after that date, either Deer Park or Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, may 15 to June 6

VISITORS TO NEW YORK

Can find accommodations in a first-class family home situated on same block as Windsor Hotel. References exchanged. Address J. FRANCIS, 12 East 47th St., New York City. may 29-sun tue

NOTICE.

St. Simon's Hotel,

St. Simon's Island,

Will open May 23d for the accommodation of guests and will positively remain open until September 1st. Parties wishing to make engagements for the season will do well to write early for choice of rooms. D. W. Pratt, Proprietor. may 15 1-m, sun tue fri

Porter Springs,

QUEEN OF THE MOUNTAINS

Opens June 23. Situated 28 miles from Gainesville, Ga., one mile from top of Blue Ridge, 2,000 feet above sea level. Hacks leave Gainesville on arrival of morning train from Atlanta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving before night. Fare, \$2. Trunks, \$1. Valises, 25 cents. Board, \$25 per month. No extras. Bath, billiards and ten pins free. Jersey cows on rich clover pastures, yield unlimited supply of delicious milk and butter. Table fare as good as elsewhere, and we have the last three or four years. Postoffice in hotel. Daily mail. For particulars address HENRY P. FARROW.

40

Imported Pattern Suits, highest Spring Novelties, worth from \$12.50 to \$20, must be closed immediately; price now \$8 each.

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Wholesale and retail. Get our prices before placing your orders. Office and yards 319 Decatur street. Telephone 1119. Atlanta, Ga. may 29-41 m

EISEMAN BROS.

Ready-Made Suits.

From our front door to the rear we could gather you hundreds of styles of Suits that would do any merchant tailor credit. Have you ever thought what a place we have?

Is there a store in town where a dressy man can go? Where a gentleman whose taste craves elegance can go? Where he may overpass the average style and get advanced style? Where he may get away from regulation ways of trimming a coat, or get different goods from what everybody is wearing? Where he can get tailored-to-order Clothing without the worry of tailoring to order?

We know of but one such store. That store is this store.

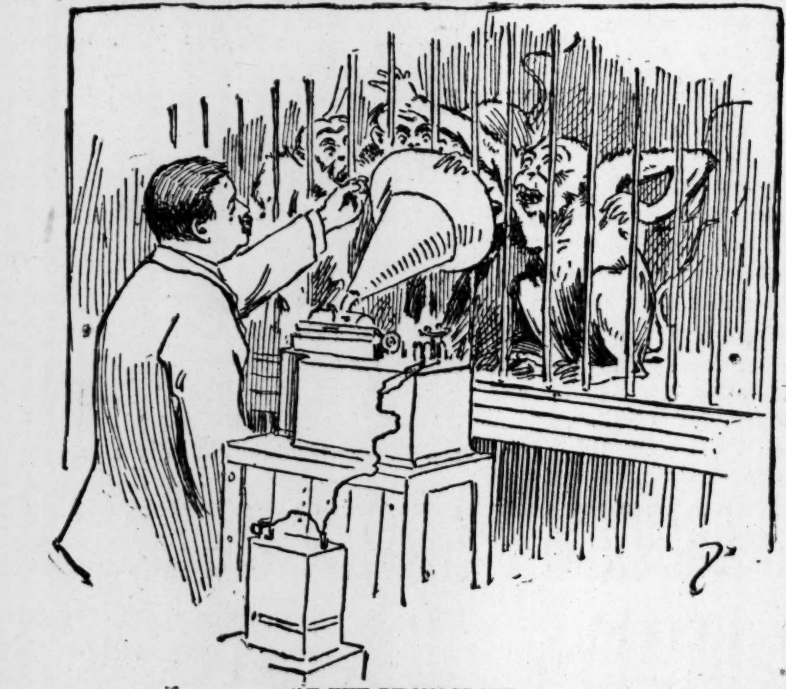
The Suits are \$10 to \$35. At \$10 and \$12 they're good. From \$15 upward we are not willing to say that any other Clothing in the city is as good—if it's ready-made.

Nominally, Boys' Clothing is everywhere the same. We think differently. We give it a newer turn than any Boys' Clothing you know. Our objective point is a well-dressed Boy, not a clothes dummy. Critical sense and clothing knowledge inspire the expression that present cheapness for real values in Boys' Clothing cannot be understood. What care you for any explanation! Your burden is lighter—that's enough.

Baseball and bat given free with every Boys' Suit sold. In the Tailoring Department 10 per cent discount during the next three days.

EISEMAN BROS.,

15-17 WHITEHALL ST.



AT THE PHONOGRAPH.

hoped to learn the meanings of some of them and see if they were really speech. I tried very hard, but I could not imitate them at all. A monkey has such a sharp voice that it is very difficult to make the same sounds with the human voice.

At last I fell upon a plan by which I could fool them and make them think I was a great big grandfather monkey.

I got a phonograph and some men to help me, and I took an old lady monkey out of her cage, and I left old Mr. Monkey to keep house.

I put old Mrs. Monkey into a small cage and removed her into another part of the building where her mate could not hear her. Then I got her to talk some of her sounds into the horn of the phonograph, and I recorded them on the machine. Then I placed the machine near the cage where old Mr. Monkey was and repeated the record.

He instantly began to hunt for her. He hunted in the horn and all around it for his mate. Then he would turn away in disgust, as if he thought I was playing a joke on him; and then again, when that horn would squeak and chatter so much like his mate, he would creep back to it and try again to find her. He would peep into the horn and listen. Then he would reach his arm in as far as he could. Then he would feel all around outside the horn. But he could not find her. He seemed to entertain a kind of suspicion that I was the cause of all this trouble, and he kept an eye on me, and when I would go about the cage he would throw his milk pan at me, and then return to the horn to hunt again.

This experiment was made in Washington, and, while it was very unsatisfactory in some respects, yet it was the first practical step ever taken by man to solve that great problem of speech, which most men thought had no solution. It was the first time that any sound of the lower animals was ever put on record by any means whatever.

I next went to Cincinnati, Chicago and other cities and made records of many kinds of monkeys. Then I would take the sounds made by the monkey in Chicago and repeat them by phonograph to a monkey of the same kind in Cincinnati, and notice what that monkey would do. Moreover, I would sit and repeat sounds to myself until they were perfectly familiar, and then I would

BOYS IN

General Howard

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How They Stood

Life and the

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H. W. B. GLOVER,
Div. Passenger Agent Atlanta.

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POETRY AND PATRIOTISM
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THE GEORGIA BONDS.

They Were Sold Very Well, So the Treasurer Thinks.

A HISTORY OF THE SALE AND BIDDING.

An Undesirable Bid that Came in Offering Three and a Half Above Par. It Was Not Accepted.

Why did Georgia 4-12 per cent bonds sell for 101-116 when the same kind of Georgia bonds are quoted in the eastern markets at 108?

This question has been asked by business men promiscuously ever since the Constitution, a few days ago, printed the news that the latest issue of Georgia bonds brought only 101-116.

It is easily explained. Yesterday the question was referred to Colonel Robert U. Hardeman, the state's safe and prudent financier and treasurer, who gave the following information concerning this last sale of Georgia bonds:

"The reason," said he, "of a difference in the price of these bonds and the quotation of the same kind of Georgia bonds, to be brief, is due to the fact that the former were sold at wholesale, and the latter are quoted by bond brokers at retail prices."

Why does a merchant charge 5 cents for an orange, retail, and yet sell that same orange at 2-12 cents when taken by the barrel? See?

"Then at wholesale prices Georgia 4-12 per cent bonds would bring 101-116 above par?" was asked.

"The history of the issue of these bonds is this: The state legislature decided to float \$207,000 4-12 bonds. We were instructed to advertise these bonds in the newspapers of Georgia, in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, and we did so. The bids came in. When the governor and I opened them we found one bid from W. J. Hayes & Son, offering to buy the bonds at 108, with a provision that the state should not repudiate her bonds within the past ten years. This was the highest bid received, but we couldn't entertain it."

"Why?"

"Because, if we did, we would run the risk of becoming entangled in a needless and intricate legal question, and perhaps a lawsuit, before we got the business straight, which would have, in all probability, unjustly crippled the state's credit without procuring anything for it. Again, if we had done this, we would have been offering up the Georgia record of bond sales had we declined to notice this bid."

"What, then, did you finally agree upon?"

"We called the attorney general into conference and sent a telegram to W. J. Hayes & Son telling them that we couldn't entertain their bid unless they withdrew the provision. They wired their reply, stating that they would not make the withdrawal, so then we proceeded to look up the next highest bid. We found that G. Gunby Jordan, president of the Third National bank, of Columbus, offered to take the whole issue of bonds at 111-16 above par. This we thought the best bid, and accepted it."

"If you will look carefully into the matter you will find that Georgia gets a better price for these bonds than she did for the Georgia bonds, which everybody called gloriously sold at 114. When they were sold, Georgia 4-12 bonds were being quoted at 115. Now, when we sell these bonds—a small issue—at 111-16, Georgia 4-12s are quoted at only 108. Thus, it can be easily seen that the bonds have brought very good prices, when everything is considered."

\$17.00 TO CHICAGO AND RETURN.

Nothing Too Good for the Patrons of the East Tennessee.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway has concluded to name a rate of \$17.00 from Atlanta to Chicago and return on account of the democratic convention, tickets to be sold June 1st and 2nd, inclusive, limited to July 8, 1892.

This route has the only through sleeper service between Atlanta and Cincinnati, and is in effect the entire year, using a schedule arranged especially in the interest of southern travel between the south and Chicago and northwestern points.

By the present schedule travelers lay Atlanta at 1 o'clock p. m. every day in the week and arrive at Chicago the following afternoon at 5:20 o'clock.

A special train will be used to accommodate those en route to the democratic convention, running solid in both directions on a schedule over three hours quicker than the one now in use, which can easily be arranged by making only such stops as are necessary for fuel and water.

The train will be profusely decorated with banners, pictures of favorites, etc., and by an ingenious arrangement a time light attachment will be made, enabling pictures and catching sentences to be displayed at night en route when desired.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway first introduced the piano parlor car on the occasion of the Atlanta Rifles' special to Kansas City, which has been freely imitated since. This light feature is another new move and is offered as evidence that East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia management is ever on the alert to please its patrons with new and novel ideas.

Should it be decided to occupy the sleepers while in Chicago they will be placed within a stone's throw of the convention building, which offer no other line can make, and in returning a different route will be used, which is still another exceedingly desirable feature, no other line can offer.

For any information desired write or call on Colonel Albert Howell, ticket agent, depot, E. E. Kirby, city ticket agent, Kimball house corner, A. A. Anderson, city passenger agent, Kimball house corner, or R. A. Ellis, traveling passenger agent, room 642, sixth floor Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.

FUNERAL OF MRS. NELSON'S MOTHER.

It Will Occur Tomorrow at Port Tobacco, Maryland.

The funeral of Mrs. Matthews, the mother of Mrs. Bishop Nelson, will probably occur tomorrow at Port Tobacco, Md.

When the sad news of her death reached Atlanta Bishop Nelson was away, engaged in the duties of his ministry at Newnan. As soon as he received the news he canceled his engagement there and other immediate engagements and left at 7:30 o'clock Friday night for Port Tobacco.

Mrs. Matthews, at the time of her death, was fifty-nine years of age, and resided at her country residence near Port Tobacco on the Potomac river. For a long time she was a constant sufferer with bronchial trouble, and her death last Thursday was brought on by the old complaint. She was a noble Christian lady, endowed with many beautiful traits of mind and character, and will be sorely missed by the community in which she was loved and admired.

The friends of Mrs. Nelson in Atlanta deeply sympathize with her in her great affliction.

Go to Stilson's, 55 Whitehall street, for your Solid Silver Goods and everything in the Jewelry line at bottom prices.

A NEW RICHMOND.

B. M. Blackburn May Go Into the Congressional Race

AND CHAMPION TARIFF REFORM.

He Has Not Positively Decided to Oppose Colonel Livingston, but Will Make Up His Mind Soon.

There is a strong probability that Mr. B. M. Blackburn will be the opponent who will confront Colonel Leonidas Livingston in the coming congressional canvass. Colonel Livingston has not announced that he will be a candidate for re-nomination, but it is taken for granted that he will be in the race. Judge Hillyer and Mr. Albert Cox have also been spoken of, and there is a suspicion that Mr. Joe James, of Douglas, and Colonel M. A. Candler, of DeKalb, may figure in the campaign, too. But no matter who else is talked of, Mr. Blackburn is a probable factor, and the next ten days are more than apt to decide the matter, so far as he is concerned, one way or the other.

Mr. Blackburn left for New York last night. If he comes back within two weeks it will be to organize a campaign. Being recognized as the leader of the Cleveland fight in Georgia his friends have argued to him that he is the proper one to crystallize that sentiment in this congressional district and succeed Colonel Livingston, if that can be done.

Mr. Blackburn was asked yesterday by a Constitution reporter if it would be premature to announce him as a candidate for congress from this district. The ex-editor replied that the subject has been presented to him by his friends, but he has been so occupied by other matters that he has not really had the time to consider it with justice to himself and well-wishers.

"I will say this," he remarked, "if I were a candidate for office the issues announced would be clear-cut. I would not take an uncertain position on the questions of the day. The people should be told the truth. I do not believe in dodging issues. That is not honest; and if I do decide to make the race for congress there will be no hypocrisy in my announcement. The people of this district are not clamoring for any one man to make the fight, and the place being an honor that any man might covet, why would it be wrong in him to say frankly that he wanted the position? It is a grave responsibility, one which should only be assumed by men who would accept it with a view of rendering public service."

In an address to the people of Georgia, published in yesterday's Herald, Mr. Blackburn elaborates this idea in the following language:

"It therefore becomes the paramount duty of democrats to select standard bearers who will deal squarely and honestly with the people—men who are not afraid to make an uncompromising fight on the political heresies that are being taught by a horde of damnable demagogues, who seem to be willing to make any sacrifice for personal promotion."

The people have been deceived by unscrupulous politicians for political effect, until the time has come when true leaders of fearless thought and honest purpose are needed to talk straight democracy to the masses, and improve upon them the direful consequences of political division in the south. This done, the people always true to themselves, will maintain a loyal and steadfast allegiance to the grand old party that has saved them from the terror of reconstruction and stands today, as it has stood throughout our history, as the best and strongest friends of the rights of the people, in contradistinction to the encroachments of aggregated wealth and centralized power. But the people must be dealt with in utmost good faith. Those who aspire to carry the banner of democracy must be brave enough and honest enough to tell them that the country will never accept the fanatical measures of relief proposed by these so-called leaders, inside or outside of democratic organization."

They must be told plainly that cheap money is not a financial desideratum; that the treasury is a bankrupt measure which will never be passed in any shape by a democratic congress; that the party will never tolerate a plank that calls for the government ownership of railroads; and that Georgians will never endorse an unjust and distasteful concession which grants a back pension grab to the Union soldier."

The great overshadowing issue before the country today is tariff reform. It should be clearly born in mind that tariff reform is the most rigid possible basis is the policy of the democratic party and the removal of unjust taxation on the necessities of life is one of the inevitable results of democratic control. Surely the consumer can desire no greater financial relief than that guaranteed by a system of tariff revision that makes it possible for him to buy for \$10 a suit of clothes for which under a legalized tariff robbery he is required to pay \$30. Suppose a farmer who spends \$200 a year for clothing and household necessities under the exactions of a robber tariff, is enabled by a just system of tariff reform to save 50 per cent of this amount. This guarantee is tantamount to him greater individual benefits than that promised in all of the meaningless swindle about increasing the circulating medium to \$50 per capita? A dollar saved in the pocket of the citizen is of more value to the workingman than \$10 borrowed from the vaults of the government. The one is his to keep. The other belongs to the government, and must be returned with interest."

This is the relief promised by the democratic party, under whose rule will follow in less time than a score of years, such additional reforms as a wholesome revision, if not the complete abolition of the internal revenue laws, wise and rigid restrictions against the oppressive use of aggregated wealth, and the absolute protection of the American producer against an infernal system of speculation that demoralizes the standard of values."

The democrats of Georgia need men of clear heads and loyal hearts—not political jugglers—to steer the old ship through the turbulent waters of the present campaign, and with these in charge, they can afford to smile at the approaching breakers and defy the gathering storm."

Tariff reform would be Mr. Blackburn's battle cry. Like his chief rival, Grover Cleveland—who, by the way, has no more sincere admirer or more staunch and zealous lieutenant in all the world than the former editor of The Herald—Mr. Blackburn considers tariff reform the overwhelming issue before this country. He maintains that a proper reform of the tariff would give the country more substantial financial relief than any other proposed legislation.

And if he goes into the campaign as a candidate, it will be on such a platform. Having borne the burden of the Cleveland fight, it is deemed but just by Mr. Blackburn's friends that he should have the field to himself in fighting that line.

The Herald of yesterday, commenting on this card of Mr. Blackburn's, says:

"Whoever stood up before him would 'get it square from the shoulder.' Mr. Blackburn is the original Cleveland man in Georgia. He was the first to actively espouse the cause of the great leader, and if other and more temporizing persons had not meddled in the state convention, a solid Cleveland delegation with the unit rule, would have gone from Georgia to Chicago."

For Rubber Hose go to Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co., Peachtree and Walton streets.

PERSONAL.

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades, room molding and furniture, 40 Marietta st. Phone 77.

Have your pictures framed at Thornton's. Buy your hammocks at Thornton's.

Cro K sets at Thornton's, 27 Whitehall st. Etchings for wedding presents at Thornton's, 100 cards with plate, \$1.50, at Thornton's.

I have a handsome assortment of etchings, 1 have a handsome assortment of etchings, 1 have a handsome assortment of etchings, 1 have a handsome assortment of etchings.

Walker, 10 Marietta street. He carries a fine assortment of etchings and water colors. Lowest prices new goods. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

Oct 22-17

Dainty Roman neckchain with enameled flower and Roman heart pendants will be worn this summer more than ever and we have an elegant line. Maier & Berkele, 38 Whitehall street.

Gift-Edge Central Property at Auction.

Don't fail to attend our auction sale next Tuesday, May 31st, at 11 o'clock. We sell 55x140 to alley of that gift-edged central business property, Nos. 65, 67 and 69, South Pryor street. Rents in its present condition for nearly a thousand dollars a year.

PROUT & BUNCH, Auctioneers, 29 Decatur street.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co. sell at auction the Winter Place, No. 368 Peachtree, Wednesday next at 4:30 p. m., on very easy terms.

T. M. ARMISTEAD, Tax Receiver, Fulton County.

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F. M. BASS & COMPANY

Full Stock, Superior Qualities, Lowest Prices, Obliging Methods!

"A MATERIAL ENDORSEMENT." These words we employed for our advertisement in The Constitution last Sunday, qualifying the way the people had hailed the coming of a new Dry Goods Store on Peachtree street. Whether the compositor had a difficult pencil to follow, or that he had taken several looks into our place during the week, and, crazed by the crowds there, he conceived it to be the great rendezvous of the shopping populace of the land, made us say that "a national endorsement" had been accorded to the new store. Well, it was too ludicrous, and, withal, something trying to our modesty. We are not the sanguine people to lay claim to the earth, neither to the vast domain of this republic, nor any large portion of it. We aspire only to a fair share of the business to be done in this city in Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods and Shoes—nothing more. We shall sell goods cheap enough to keep abreast of the times with our neighbor merchants, and we confidently expect to buy them low enough to keep ahead of the sheriff!

If our first week's brilliant business record in Atlanta only reflected the civility of the people—a promptness on their part to compliment a new enterprise with a visit and a purchase—too much could not be said in grateful acknowledgement by us, for the week was a great one to us. But that the second week was a gain over the first is a word for our goods and values. Upon their merits we expect to build. The makes and styles will always be right, and in nothing will we be undersold. Remember this. For tomorrow we make some prices at which Whitehall people will wonder. Look them over carefully, then come and examine the goods, and, if you need them, you will buy them.

For tomorrow we make some prices at which Whitehall people will wonder. Look them over carefully, then come and examine the goods, and, if you need them, you will buy them.

Figured and striped China, 22 inches wide, extra fine, same quality as has sold recently in this city at \$1. at 50c.

Large stock of popular Taffetas, lovely changeables, 24-inch goods, best grade, sold by others at \$1.25 at 85c.

Changeable Surahs, bewitching shades, heavy and durable, special at 85c.

Faile Francaises, in all the colors and black, 24 inches wide, worth at least \$1.25, at 85c.

Nice China Silk, good quality, and the wear-till-you-tire kind, 29c.

High grade 24-inch Gros Grain, worth \$1.50, see the goods, at \$1.10.

Black and all the evening shades, the kind that grows in grace as you look at them, Plaids and stripes, 46 inches wide, and worth \$1.75; a great bargain at \$1.10.

Silk Gloria Cloth all the evening shades, the kind that grows in grace as you look at them, Plaids and stripes, 46 inches wide, and worth \$1.75; a great bargain at \$1.10.

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SILK GRENADES Fine and open mesh and lace—happy effects, black, 24 inches wide, superior quality, tomorrow only half price, 50c.

38-inch Bedford Cord, all wool, evening shades, perfect beauties, and think of the price for Monday, great drive, 50c.

All wool Albatross, blacks and colors, suitable for street or evening costumes, worth, you will say, twice the money, only 19c.

All wool Outing, with silk stripes, pretty and cheap, 29c.

One case A. F. C. Gingham, no substitute, at 10c. One case Bretonia Cloth, 36 inches, light, cool comfortable and very cheap, 10c.

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One case A. F. C. Gingham, no substitute, at 10

EMPERESS FREDERICK.

Lessons Gained in Educating Her Own Children Put Into Practice.

REMODELING A GREAT HOSPITAL.

The Lettie Verein, Where Servant Girls Are Trained for Laundry Work, with Schools for Dressmaking.

It has been affirmed, and certainly with little of that adulation common in speaking of royal personages, that the Empress Frederick of Germany is one of the most distinguished women of Europe on account of her true humanity, her liberal-mindedness and large-heartedness. Ruskin has said that the words rex and regina properly understood, as applying to the kindly function, mean right-doers, those who direct and teach, as well as feed and clothe. The Empress Frederick and her lamented husband, whose premature death was a loss of incalculable measure to Germany, ever strove to live up to this high ideal. The Empress Frederick is the only royal lady who really and truly initiates work of benevolence and labors like any common mortal, to put them into good working order and to further their prosperity. Most royal people are content to dispense smiles, subscriptions of more or less value, to lend the prestige of their name and to preside at occasional meetings, or to visit the various institutions founded under their patronage at stated times carefully fixed beforehand, so that naturally everything is in apple-pie order whenever they come, whatever may be the case at other times. Not so the Empress Frederick. Whatever she under-



EMPERESS FREDERICK.

takes to do she does with all her strength and all her might, and, active and energetic like her imperial son, she too comes swooping down on the institutions under her charge at unsuspected hours and times, and keeps vigilant surveillance over their doings.

In speaking of this lady's philanthropic activity it is not easy to know where to begin, so wide and so varied is the same. Carefully trained in all the noblest humanitarian ideas by her noble father, the Empress Frederick when she came to Berlin as a bride, at that time not even crown princess, at once in concert with her husband interested herself in all the charitable societies Berlin had to show; and more especially did the couple in their large-mindedness help those institutions that were unsectarian in striking contrast to the sectarian spirit which prevailed then, as it prevails now, at the German court. In the stiff Prussian court, for it was only Prussian then, it was a wonder and almost a scandal and certainly a matter much objected to, that the young, independently reared princess should permit herself such individual action, and many pedantic, narrow-minded courtiers looked at her askance. But those who came into nearer relations with her, or had wider, finer minds, soon looked with pleasure and admiration at the work which the princess, in concert with her husband, whom she led into these paths, strove to initiate for the improvement of their fellow men, from the foundation of the social fabric upward. They spoke of their warm interest in all that tended toward the progress of the human race, their just and liberal estimate of the value of social reforms, and above all, of their sense of the importance of education, education as distinct from mere instruction, a development of the finer feelings. Nor did the princess because of her exterior interests on that account neglect her private duties. The education of their children was regarded by this royal couple as the most vital concern of their lives. The princess in her nursing instruction to the theme of every tongue in Berlin, so excellently did she manage it; no detail, however trivial or unimportant which could tend to the physical or moral health of her little ones, being overlooked or neglected. And thus, from practical private life, she went on to act efficiently and inspiringly in public interests. For example, all her charities connected with children are admirably conceived and managed. She entirely remodeled on more sanitary and modern principles the Friedrichshagen hospital of Berlin, some years ago, and has visited the institution frequently. She never fails to bring gifts of toys and trifles to the little sufferers whom she does not merely look at from a distance, but takes into her arms and soothes and loves and pities.

It is difficult to know where to commence in enumerating the good works helped by the Empress Frederick. A more most place, however, must be given to the Lettie Verein, an institution founded by President Lettie, but which was succeeding but languidly until in 1886 the crown princess consented to become its patroness, a pleasant term than lady patroness. In Germany all questions connected with female education and female emancipation, even in the mildest acceptance of the term, are greatly in arrears and meet with little sympathy. They met with even less, nay, with derision, till the empress took them vigorously in hand. This Lettie Verein is an institution for the purpose of enabling women to earn money and obtain education, different from anything of a similar kind in England, and its workings, which are most efficient and practical, should hence interest all persons who are engaged in the industrial training of women. Briefly, it may be said to consist of a group of affiliated societies all working to one common need. Thus, washing and ironing and all laundry work is included among its functions; thorough training under professed laundresses is given to girls of the servant class, while the daughters of

well-to-do people frequently come here to learn these useful arts of clear starching, lace-making, etc., which formerly were not so much neglected as they are now in England. In order to help the funds of the institution, washing is done for families.

The fee is 15 shillings for a three months' course of instruction. A registrar office for placing girls of all ranks in situations is also a part of the Verein. There is no stated charge for this work of registration, but ladies who make use of the society are expected to become subscribers of at least 3 shillings a year to its funds. Another class is devoted to fine white work, marking, darning, and artistic needle work. There is also a school for dressmaking and another for millinery. A library, with well-stocked shelves, papers and magazines, exists on the establishment. Both out pupils and boarders can borrow books here at the rate of a half penny a week. The wise insistence of payment, however small, prevails in every portion of the institution. There is a general sitting room, provided with a piano, on which any boarder may play for half an hour at a time. Further, there is a school of art which includes in its course freehand drawing, geometry, architectural drawing, drawing of patterns and designs and lectures on history of fine arts. Another division is the commercial school, where book-keeping and commercial correspondence are taught. The princess herself presents in the annual silver medal for industry, efficiency and good conduct. Further, there is a school of cookery, where more than 100 dinners are prepared daily, and may be had at the rate of 7 pence each for insiders and 9 pence for strangers. As the Verein grew, many girls and women from the country wished to partake of its benefits, and for that purpose the crown princess founded an affiliated building for boarders, called after her the Victoria stift. Here forty-five persons can be accommodated at the rate of 15 shillings a week, including even medical attendance. A land doctor is in charge of the establishment, and simple, salutary rules tend to the well-being of pupils and college alike. These have been laid down by the wise princess. Among them is the request to open the windows of the tasteful little chambers daily, a practice rather contrary to German custom, German tourists too well know, having a fondness for stuffiness.

Another kindred establishment, intended to meet the wants of women, a class perhaps even more in need of that training which may fit them to become self-supporting than are the pupils of the higher middle class, providing those who attend the schools of art or music or who go out as teachers with a homelike residence. Connected with it is an educational establishment on similar lines to that of Lettie Verein. It is intended to benefit the daughters of professional men, government officials and merchants, and is especially intended for orphans, young childless widows and destitute girls of the upper class who wish to qualify themselves for earning an independent living.

There is yet another institution in Berlin, bearing the name of the empress, the Victoria Lyceum, which has the higher culture of women for its object. This lyceum, called into existence by the then crown princess, was placed by her under the charge of Miss Archer, who had formerly been governess to the princess's children. To this institution for the emancipation of women in the best sense of the word were afterward added the Victoria high school for the daughters of workmen, and an institution called Frauenwohl (for woman's good), as well as a convalescent home for women. The empress became also an active patroness of the institute for teachers and governesses, and at her instigation a convalescent home was founded for the same as well as for the children's nurses. Remembering the amusement of her own babies while they lived at Potsdam, she caused playgrounds, consisting of heaps of sand, to be placed in the Thiergarten, the fashionable park of Berlin, as well as in other public places, where the children of the poor were allowed to play in the open air, establishing booths where milk and bread could be procured for their refreshment at a low price. She was the first, too, to institute in Berlin that most helpful of institutions, the Creche, where poor women who work away from their homes may leave their infants during the day. She wisely placed these in different parts of the city, and as soon as funds allowed connected with them kindergarten schools for the same class of children when they were old enough to need elementary teaching. After this were added classes intended to bridge over the interval between the kindergarten and the ordinary school, and in connection with this there is a branch society for feeding, mending and darning. The little ones are taught to repair their own and their sisters' garments while sitting together and gaily singing. Members number ethnology-museum in sned

Out of this again grew as a natural sequence the need of training schools for kindergarten teachers, and also the need of a school for nursing. The experience of the war of 1870 had proved that the existing nursing agencies of Germany were inadequate to its needs, and the princess earnestly desired to see an efficient training school established, where educated women might gain a thorough knowledge of the science of nursing, earning a competent livelihood while following a noble calling. With this end in view, she herself penned two important memoranda.

"Without doubt," she wrote, "the best nurses would prove to be those who combine the obedience of the Catholic sisterhood with that more progressive training which has not as yet been obtained by any sister belonging to orders. Experience teaches us that without careful attention to apparently trivial matters great ends are seldom attained."

The war of 1870 delayed the execution of this plan, but the princess's personal experience of that terrible winter confirmed her conviction that nursing agencies were more needed than ever. When peace was restored, she wrote a longer and yet more exhaustive memorandum on the subject which occupied her thoughts so anxiously, inviting cultivated gentlemen to join in the work, for she considered that to be one of the great requisites for its success. After enlarging on the details of her schemes, she concluded:

"With the best intentions in the world sisters who are fettered by the rules and observances of particular religious orders cannot always obey the calls of humanity." It cost the princess no little exertion to carry through this scheme, which ran rather counter to German burlesque ideas and prejudices, but her persistence conquered, and when in 1881 the imperial couple celebrated their silver wedding the Berliners collected the sum of 25,000, which they presented to them for special application to the fund of the Victoria House and Nursing school, knowing that that was a present which would give the couple greater pleasure.

Another most characteristic and useful institution till then unknown in Germany, and instituted by the empress, was the mission for sending poor children into the country to the seaside for change of air and scene. Her motherly heart also takes tender interest in the "Empress Frederick's Children's hospital," established by her after her husband's death and dedicated to his memory.

A useful work and one quite new to Germany is that society instituted by her for the promotion of health in the home, also presided over by Miss Archer, a form of society for house-to-house visiting of the poor, for their instruction in household management and their improvement in cleanliness and industry.

"Not only has the empress afforded us much practical help and advice," says Miss Archer, "but we have to thank her for most of our fundamental principles."

A goodly list truly this, and yet by no means an exhaustive one, and in all these charitable institutions the empress is not only patroness, but in many cases founder, beside a wise and active participant, working in concert with others in the manage-

ment and guidance of the institutions. A useful mission also is that for fallen women, and her liberal views are proved by the fact that of her own free will she became the patroness of the Heinrich Institute for Jewish children, thus flying in the face of the anti-Semitic tendencies of her father-in-law's court.

For thirty years the English princess lived beside her husband, her life full of example for the present and hope for the future. Her residence was either in Berlin or Potsdam, save when the empress followed her husband to the Bohemian war and became active and useful in the highest degree in the care of the wounded and the sick, and after the war over in works of charity toward the suffering and bereaved. She founded after the war the Victoria Institute for invalid soldiers, which is said to have shown better results than any other hospital, the success being due in a great measure to efficient carrying out of the princess's rule that too great care cannot be bestowed upon small things. The Victoria barracks was largely planned by herself, and was so highly approved by the Americans that a model and photograph are preserved at Washington. In 1870 she attended a large part of the year in Hamburg, where she organized the hospital associations of the Rhine. To Hamburg she afterward returned with her husband at the beginning of his illness, and she visited it once more as a sorrowing widow in the year 1887, but never, even in her sorrow, did she forget to do good works or to interest herself in those already initiated.

Nor must it be supposed that the Empress Frederick's exertions are limited to works of pure philanthropy. Her wide mind is equally attracted to all things pertaining to human culture. Science and yet more art are loved and encouraged by her in all their manifestations, and she is herself no mean artist. The Museum of Industrial Art in Berlin is perhaps more representative of the artistic efforts of the noble couple than any other institution in that city. This noble building has grown up almost stone by stone, and is a masterpiece of design. The princess has chosen and often designed its sculptured groups, its metal castings, its fine mosaics. The intelligent attendance in charge of the museum is due to tell English people of the constant visits paid to the museum by the English princess, and to assure them that much of her fine rendering they cannot fail to admire is due to her clear mind and considerate care.

What the empress was to her suffering husband all the world knows. "My wife understands everything," the crown prince once said in his pride and love. What a shrewd observer remarked of her as a bride has proved itself correct throughout her life. He wrote to her father: "The princess sees more clearly and more correctly than many a man of commanding intellect, because while possessing an acute mind and a pure heart she does not know the meaning of the word prejudice."

In this absence of any prejudice lies the secret of her large-heartedness, and of the success that has attended all her noble humanitarian efforts.

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Cream is an easier food than butter, because it is in bits. Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil made easy; the drops are invisibly fine; they do not resist digestion.

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And examine our new stock of watches. We will save you money on the purchase of a timepiece. THE DELINQ. Jewelers, 60 Whitehall Street.

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Chemises reduced from 65c to 45c.
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Fine Swiss and embroidered Mull Caps. Prices cut in two like other goods.
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All our 30c White Dress Goods reduced to 15c.

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Laces and Nets have all been heavily cut.
Children's Blazers worth up to \$9 are being sold at from \$2 to \$1.50.

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Made and Laid.
Extra super Ingrain at 45c yard.
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Tapestry Brussels at 60c yard.
Best grade Tapestry Brussels, at 75c yard.
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Good Matting, good assortment, at 10c yard.
Mismatched Carpets at any price.
Rugs made from remnants at your own price.

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Nice oak sitting room Chairs, 65c.
Best cane bottom oak Chair ever shown, \$1.25.
Dining room Chairs in oak, worth \$2.25, at \$1.25.
Fine Willow Porch Rockers, worth \$4.50, at \$2.50.
Bedroom Rockers, worth \$3, at \$1.75.

Tables.

Good oak Table, worth \$3, at \$1.50.

BEDROOM AND PARLOR SUITS

\$25 Bedroom Suits, oak or maple, at \$12.50.
5-piece Parlor Suits at \$25 up, holstered in brocatelle or tapestry, and worth \$45.
\$25 Oak Sideboards at \$15.

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Our real Leather Couch, worth \$27.50, at \$13.50.
Our Velour-covered Couches, worth \$25, at \$12.50.

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Our \$10 Hat Racks, with nice mirror, for \$6.50.
Our \$12.50 Hat Racks, beveled-edged Mirrors, for \$7.50.

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AT 19c—SILKS

Plain Surahs and Chinas in all the leading colors. Qualities that usually retail at 50c and 60c the yard. Backward Spring seems to help our Silk sales. But what when warm weather comes!

AT 49c—SILKS

Plain and Figured China Silks in both dark and light grounds. This lot includes grades worth 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25. Manufacturers and importers seek us as an outlet for overplus stock. That's the *why* of such cheapness.

AT 69c—SILKS

Another line of Plain and Figured Chinas in dark and light grounds. In view of these \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 qualities which we are selling at 69c competition with fallen crest gracefully retires.

AT 98c—SILKS

Plain Black and Figured Grenadines with prices still further a-slant. The tilt is great—styles that were \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$2.75 have tipped down to 98c. An unlikely happening.

BLACK CHINA AND TWILLED INDIA SILKS

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The regular	60c	quality is now	49c.
The regular	65c	quality is now	50c.
The regular	75c	quality is now	62c.
The regular	85c	quality is now	76c.
The regular	\$1.00	quality is now	89c.
The regular	\$1.25	quality is now	98c.

This store is the manufacturers' and importers' wicket gate where over-loaded stocks roll off. The prices roll off too.

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History has it that *half* prices are often only *half* honest. May has developed so many such Dress Goods sensations, there's need to sift them sharply. Paper price-cuts help neither buyer nor seller. Test them all—take *nothing* for granted. To-day tumbles you out various rare bargains.

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Those All-wool Colored Crepes are sending ripples of happiness into many a home. Almost every woman welcomes a genuine 75c. Stuff at 57c. From every point of view—beauty, business or bargain, these Crepes are simply superb.

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French Organdies, were 50c, 20c: \$10 Silk Parasols, \$2.75.	Chiffon Lace, 25c.	Feather Dusters, 10c.
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An investigation of this subject is interesting and instructive.

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As a rule the local schools in the large cities are recruited from the smaller towns in their particular vicinities. As, for instance, those in Boston draw from the New England states; those in Pittsburgh from western Pennsylvania; and those in Chicago from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan.

There are many reasons why New York holds the supremacy as a boarding school center.

The metropolis offers special advantages to the girl who can afford to pay for them. If she wishes to study music, here are the great teachers, singers, players, conservatories, choirs, organs, concertos, oratorios and the opera. If she intends to make a special study of art, here are the great private picture collections, the exhibitions, art schools, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the studios of the greater painters. If science be her hobby, here she will find the Museum of Natural History and the greatest laboratories and

ed. In many of the leading churches the students are free and seats are regularly assigned to applicants who make a weekly contribution according to their means. In other churches, such as Dr. John Hall's at St. Thomas', sittings vary from \$5 to \$50. I select these churches because they are the most fashionable of their classes. There are four young ladies in a Fifth avenue school who pay \$30 each for a sitting in a pew in the latter church, while in Dr. John Hall's church the proprietress of a leading school only pays \$30 for a pew which she places at the disposal of her pupils. There are, however, in Dr. Hall's church, however, which rent for quite as much money as any in St. Thomas' church.

Music Is Expensive.
The general charge for the use of a piano is from \$15 to \$25 a year. Some schools do not charge anything. In many schools the principal hires the music teachers, and they give single and class lessons in the school building as desired. The cost of lessons varies from \$2 to \$5. Where teachers are selected by the principal the pupils have little choice, but in most of the high-priced schools the girls are at liberty to choose a master for themselves.

As one of the principals, who is a trustee of Barnard college, said to me, "Most of our girls come to us with preconceived ideas regarding their music teacher, and we make it a point to humor them in this matter where their choice is not objectionable or is endorsed by their parents."
Dr. George William Warren, Dr. S. B. Mills, Professor J. B. Halvey, Dr. Dudley Buck, Harry Rowe Shelley, S. P. Warren, Professor C. B. Gustafson, Signor Belari Richard Hoffman, Dr. Bruno, Oscar Klein and others of this class sometimes give lessons in their studios to single pupils who are escorted thither by chaperones. The cost of these lessons is seldom less than \$5 each and the lessons are only half an hour in length. Beginners in either vocal or instrumental music seldom employ such high-priced masters, but usually content themselves with the regular teacher of the school whose terms vary from \$1 to \$3 a lesson. The former price is exceptionally low.

Library Books and Lectures.
Most of the schools have excellent libraries of their own. Where these are not sufficient, pupils may obtain cards from the Mercantile at \$3 a year, which entitle them to take out books. The great Astor reference library and the excellent circulating library of the Apprentices' Society are free to all. Besides these there are various libraries, rich in art and scientific works,

back, stand absolutely still and sit absolutely still. These are the movements and they are given to bring out grace and repose.

Why They Wear Long Dresses.
And they do it, too.

The girl who is taught to be graceful in a gymnasium when she is clad in short skirts might appear very ill at ease in an evening costume in a drawing room, but the

A BAD WAY TO STAND.

HOW TO STAND.

GYMNASIUM PRACTICE.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

pupil who learns to be graceful in common, every-day posture in her every-day dress can be graceful anywhere. These exercises are part of the school curriculum and no extra expense attaches to them.

Swimming and Bicycles.

There are active exercises, however, that cost money. There is a swimming school for young women uptown, where \$4 is the cost of the course of ten lessons. Some pupils avail themselves of this. Bicycle riding is taught in any one of half a dozen bicycle schools at \$5 a course of five or more lessons. Bicycles are hired for parties at from 75 cents to \$1.50 per hour. Some girls try them.

Horseback riding is taught in the various riding schools. Here are two lists of the cost of riding. This includes the hire of the horse. Horses can be hired for outdoor exercise for from two to three dollars an hour, and where a class goes out riding a riding teacher accompanies them.

Chaperones an Item of Expense.

Girls are allowed to go shopping once or twice a week with a chaperone, whose expenses they jointly bear. Once a week they are also allowed to go to theaters or to the opera. In all cases they share between themselves the expenses of the teacher who accompanies them.

In the matter of spending money most schools have no set rules. In some schools the limit is put at \$5, but it is generally passed where the parents are at all inclined to be indulgent. In most schools the girls are required to keep a cash book and exhibit their accounts once a week.

Their money must either be in their pocketbooks or on the cash book. In addition to these there are a number of the teachers to me in explaining the system.

For clothes, amusements and other like expenses, the freedom of the girl is directed entirely by the liberality of her parents, and as a rule the principals seldom interfere, except to prevent wastefulness and extravagance.

Girls from eight years of age and upwards are admitted. The school terms generally begin on October 1st and end late in May or early in June. One week's holidays are given at Easter and a fortnight at Christmas.

Day scholars are received at all of the boarding schools. Here are two lists of terms. One is the highest and the other is one of the lowest quoted in the school catalogue:

Primary, first year, each.....\$100
Primary, second and third years.....150
Preparatory.....200
Advanced course.....300
Special course, each.....100

The lowest is:
For pupils over 14.....\$200
For pupils from 10 to 14.....150
For pupils under 10.....100
Kindergarten class.....80

Day scholars, of course, pay for extras the same as boarding pupils.

BENJAMIN NORTHROP.

MADE HIS WIFE A FAIR OFFER.

Headlong in Business Career, He Never Forgot His Home.

From The New York Recorder.

"Father," said the boy, as he came into the office, "I called on a delicate mission."

"Sit down," said the old man, going ahead with his writing.

"It is a delicate mission, father, and I trust you will give it the consideration it demands."

"This busy day, my boy," said the old man, cowering his head deeper in the mess on the desk, "but I am always interested in my family."

"Thank you, father; it is indeed a pleasure to me. I was about to say, sir, that my business here today was of a delicate character."

"Is it, indeed, eh?" said the father, dipping his pen into the ink and scratching away for dear life; "James, I am glad to listen to you always."

"As you are such a busy man, father, I shall take as little of your time as possible. The fact is, father, the business of importance upon which I call is—very important indeed. I want you to—"

"Go ahead, my son."

"It is the way of the world, James."

"Yes, sir; take you home tonight, sir, and introduce you to your family, father."

"What's that?" shouted the old man, looking up, suddenly.

"Business, sir, pressing these days; mother sits down for days and days together, and looks at your photograph; she wonders how you look now; it is not a flattering picture; it is as taken long before the war, but it is the best she has; would you mind, sir, stepping into a gallery on the way to lunch and giving her a new sitting?"

The old man was touched. A glow came into his pallid face. In that instant he seemed to renew his youth. Business, yes indeed, how it had carried him away. He brushed his hand over his eyes and said:

"James, one of the clerks is sick today. Run up and ask mother if she would not like to come down and work with me this afternoon, getting out monthly statements to 14,000 customers."

I TURN TO THEE.

I turn to thee in boundless trust,
Heart secrets rise and seek thy ear;
Each doubt I spur as all unjust,
And from my breast hurst every fear.

I turn to thee, when fell despair
Claims hopes the heart deemed all its own;
When frenzied thoughts burst from their lair,
And reason trembles on its throne.

I turn to thee, when sorrow's dart,
Holds on its point the quivering soul;
When tears pressed from the smitten heart,
Unheeded from their fountain roll.

I turn to thee, when dark above,
When all below is cold and drear;
When drooping faith doubts heaven's love,
The heart filled by a nameless fear.

I turn to thee, when peace descends,
And hush the swelling waves of woe;
When hope on beams of promise bends,
And clouds lie arched in mercy's bow.

I turn to thee, this soul to bless,
Who rose on sorrow's starless night;
Could I ask more? Would I ask less,
Than for this soul a crown of light?

WASHINGTON, Pa. M. GARRETT-DURANT.

GRADUATING GOWNS

About Which There Is So Much Interest

Just Now.

SEVERAL VERY PRETTY COSTUMES.

What Fabrics Should Be Used and How to Have Them Trimmed—Of Interest to the Young Ladies.

A very serious matter to every girl is the cut of the gown in which she says farewell to alma mater. Naturally, she feels not only that it should be equal to the most important occasion of her life thus far, but this is the first expression she has made of herself through dress, none of her gown having had such a special thought given to them before, and she knows too surely that the girls will all pass involuntary judgment upon it, and that it will inevitably gauge her taste with them. There are no harder critics in the world than school girls. They are just becoming sensitive to beauty and an ugly thing gives them real pain. Also, they are yet without the basis of experience that enables the rest of us to palliate offenses against taste when recognized. Moreover, the girl herself is anxious to leave behind among her mates an attractive memory of herself as one who expressed beauty in her person. It is a legitimate desire.

Simplicity is the approved ideal for the graduating dress, and it is simple gowns only that are provided for their daughters by people of wealth and taste. There is, of course, some difference to be allowed between a college girl in the twenties and younger girls in lower grade schools. The college girl usually wears her first train, and there must be an adaptation of design to the more fully developed figure, but simplicity remains the ideal for all, with those who follow the best form.

It happens often that the girl herself, if she is in the habit of selecting her own clothes, without cultured guidance, thinks that this is the time to blow out in frills and furbelows. She considers, too, that she will be a woman from this on, and thinks a gown which she will wear through the summer should be as elaborate as those of her older sisters. She wants a brocade front, or a velvet train; but let this girl

consider further. If she does this thing she will live to find that she has made a mistake. The gown she will admire on commencement day will be simple overcut by first-class private modistes, beautiful in form, but without and pretensions whatever. If one has any money to spend on a graduation dress it should not be put into rich material or labor. Give it to a good modiste to cut something artistic or girlish. Elaboration only takes away elegance.

The soft India silks are among the white fabrics most popular for these gowns. Wool crepons will be much used. They are in great variety of weave. Nun's veiling has a charming texture, and there are abattores cloth and beautiful mixed wool and silk fabrics with wool finish, that go under many names. Also crepe de chine, gauze, and the dotted organdies or Swiss muslins. The trimmings are principally ribbons and the inexpensive coarse laces so much in vogue.

The charming gown of India silk, of which we give a picture, is cut in a full gathered skirt, as this fabric needs wrinkles folds to show its beauty. Around the bottom are four rows of gross grain ribbon, some edged. The waist is gathered to a belt and confined by a sash tied behind. Round the shoulders is the fall of lace so popular this season, and which is called Princess Mary's "Teck" barbe. The sleeves are composed of the same lace in overlapping rows sewed into the armhole where it is finished by a butterfly bow, made of four strands of ribbon. The ribbon folded passes round the armholes along the top of the barbe.

The lace for this dress point d'Irlande, or point de Geneve, the same thing. There are many varieties of this lace. It costs from a dollar a yard upwards, according to width; it takes two and a half yards for a barbe.

A costume sure to please the other girls will be made of "dimity" gauze, a sheer muslin covered with snowflakes in opaque silk, after this manner. The skirt is of the gauze taken lengthwise in order to

combination. It has a bell skirt with slight train; the waist is cut modestly low over a lace chemise and is laid in folds and confined by a corset belt of mixed wool and silk in stripes. Such a dress should always be of richer material than the rest of the garments. The full sleeves are shirred into puffs near the wrist, and are bordered with

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otherwise be flimsy, artistic. These consist of two rounded sleeves, jackets, one over the other, and a large sash. The inside jacket is of silk, and the outside one of velvet. The outlines of the two are parallel. The effect may be given with a single lining if preferred. A ribbon bracelet and rosette finish the bottom of the sleeve.

In putting several white fabrics together, as in this costume, care must be taken to have them of the same tint. In general ivory white looks best with dark skins, and bad complexion. A white-skinned, delicate girl, with color, can best wear pearl white. White wools need the most careful designing, perhaps, of any white fabrics, but they usually want it and are ruined. Wool is of the character to lend itself to small forms and spaces; it has not the flexibility of silk and muslin, yet it is the common mistake to cut it up into small trimmings, puffs and fine ruffles with rolled edges. Its

beauty is developed only by letting it fall in large soft folds, of its own weight. If it is desired to trim wool with ribbon or other silk, a special design should be chosen, as wool absorbs and silk reflects light, and the effect of the combination is a sharp contrast. Be sure that there is a reason, such as that given by the dress, for the trimming which will be so defined. An elegant border for a wool dress will be one that absorbs light, such as the sewing silk ruche that borders the crepon gown in our drawing.

This crepon dress is a model in design and

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JULIA'S SWEET.

A Tragedienne with a Tip-Tilted Nose

Organ

AND THE COMMENT IT HAS CAUSED.

Colonel Miles' Prediction—And Harry Dixey's Doubt That She Could Show Off in Tragedy.

THE BUSINESS OF ANDREW J. MILLER'S ESTATE IN LIQUIDATION!

WE ARE OFFERING, TO CLOSE OUT OUR
ENTIRE CARPET STOCK
CONSISTING OF

BIGELOW AXMINSTER CARPETS, BODY BRUSSELS, VELVETS AND MOQUETTES,
TAPESTRIES, INGRAINS, HEMPS, COCOA AND NAPIER MATTINGS,
China Mattings, Rugs, Linoleum, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Silk Curtains, Portieres,
CURTAIN POLES, ETC., AT COST PRICES.

We have only a limited time before us in which to close out our stock, but the goods must go at a SACRIFICE. We thoroughly understand this. If we intended to continue the Carpet business we would not sell goods at such prices. We have always carried a splendid stock and our goods should attract the best trade. It will pay you to examine our goods and to buy them.

Tapestry Carpets at 50 cents, 60 cents and 70 cents.
Ingrain Carpets at 40 cents, 50 cents and 60 cents.
Body Brussels at 90 cents and \$1.

Moquettes and Velvets at \$1.15.
Bigelow Axminsters at \$1.50.
Mattings at 20 cents and 30 cents.

Come and be convinced that we are selling just as we advertise. All goods in this department STRICTLY CASH.

P. H. MILLER, MANAGING EXECUTOR,
NO. 60 PEACHTREE STREET.

JONES, OF NEVADA.

The Lucky Strike that He Made Many
Years Ago

THAT MADE HIM VERY WEALTHY.

The Determined and Persistent Working
of the Crown Point Mine—Jones's
Final Triumph Over Rivals.

That big dome of the capitol in Washington covers at least a score of men whose lives are romances. Look down from the gallery of the senate. Do you see that stocky built, deep-chested man on the floor with a trunk nearly as round as a barrel? His thick mustache and chin beard and hair are grizzled white, but how ruddy his face is with healthy blood! What a vitality and staying power are in that sturdy frame!

You will see that his shoulders are slightly rounded, but it is not the stoop of the midnight oil burner. It is the swelling and overlying of muscle. That ridge was first made by the swing of a pick in a mine. There was a day, not many years ago, when he could split a fly on the wall with the point of a pick. It would be risky to bet that he cannot do it today. His arm is still strong, and his eye is as clear as ever.

That sanguine veteran is Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada. He can tell, if he will, of the fortunes he has made and lost since the day when he plunged his youth in that great war of pioneers, the Argonauts of '49. He came from England, near the border of Wales, but he came to this country a mere baby of two years old, and he is a son of the great west of America by nature, as well as adoption. Never was there a man better fitted to lead a forlorn hope in a drama of industry. So, indeed, he did once, and so he made his fortune. How he made it is the story I have to tell.

"Haw, haw, haw!" laughed the palpitating crowd on the floor of the San Francisco stock exchange. When John P. Jones was telling his sick child story and giving his promise to sell out his stock, his discreet partners did not grin in his face. But when his back was turned, who could help sneering?

The bottom had dropped out of his bubble, and the sickened superintendent of the Crown Point mine was trying to unload his particular slice of white elephant. Of course, he wanted to shift off the weight before he was dattened out at the bottom of that money sink which was dubbed a mine because it was a hole in the ground on the line of the big Comstock Lode in the mountains of western Nevada. The inner circle could follow him so far, but it was really soft-fellied in Jones to expect that his partners would swallow the cock and bull story of the sickbed in the east and the father's heart which would yield up a possible fortune to the expected call from a dying child. The sick child in his eye was his own baby mine. The worst plucked chicken in that game cockpit of the exchange could see this with half an eye, if he had half an eye left.

They would unload his stock for him because they were in with him, but when the load was off the story leaked out and all the boys of the outer circle had to roar at the image of Jones's sick child. It was a wonder that the boys could laugh at they did.

More than three-fourths of them were already walking on their uppers, in the phrase of the street, and the rest were speculating whether their credit was good for a pair of new shoes. To all appearances the mammoth Comstock Lode, the silver giant of the west, the Atlas that upheld the world of the mining stock gambler, was growing desperately weak at the knees and was likely to collapse at any moment.

To keep the men employed a number of mines on the lode were cleaning up old levels and taking out considerable quantities of low grade ore. But few were paying any dividends. The Savage Mining Company had paid its last dividend in June, 1880, the Kentucky in March, 1870, and the once great Gould & Curry a spasmodic and speculative return of \$48,000 in October, 1870, after years of disappointment.

The approaching exhaustion of the Hale & Norcross and Yellow Jacket ore bodies was already foreseen in the fall of 1870 and both companies stopped paying dividends in the spring and summer of the following year. The Chollar Potosi alone had a rich undeveloped ore body in sight, though later developments did not accord with its flattering prospect. No mines on the lode, except those named, had paid a dividend since the organization of the railroad company in 1868 that had spent a fortune to reach the vanishing bonanzas in the hills of western Nevada.

It was Black Friday every day on the Riolo of the Golden Gate. The gloomy brokers watched the stock mercury sink like month after month in their barometer, in spite of all galvanizing shocks, and kept up a forced current of business by juggling their toys from one hand to the other. But it was hard to whitewash the sepulcher of the exchange. The public that had been bitten so often refused to bite any longer and for all the prating there was in the mock show the shutters might better have been put up at once. Against this final confidence that the game was played out the pride and pocketbooks of the players were strained to the utmost, but the ground was quaking under their feet. A crash was imminent, and who could measure the sweep of the ruin?

Those were fearful days in the great Bank of California, the biggest bolster of the Pacific coast. It had been greatly successful, but it had also been greatly daring, and under the leadership of Sharon and Ralston, the risks which it was carrying were weighing it down; it had a cash capital of \$5,000,000, but three of the five were plunged on the future of the Comstock Lode in loans and investments. If disappointment long drawn out was to be the only return, if no new bonanza was unveiled, if there was not soon a rise in the selling prices of stocks on the line of the lode, the great bank was doomed. It must break and with its fall a shattering shock would run like the wave of an earthquake from Mexico to Oregon.

How black was the outlook and how slender the last straw of hope in the winter of 1870. The great bank, the famous mining center, the fortunes of thousands hung on the upshot of the wild-goose hunt of one visionary prospector. In the great chasm filled with a jumble of quartz, porphyry and clay, which the tongue of science calls the Comstock Lode, there was no continuous vein or sheet of ore. The ore bodies were scattered through it in chunks like plums in a sailor's duff and a poor man's pudding. It was in the eyes of everybody in the dark days of which I am telling.

In June, 1870, there was no ore in the Crown Point mine and not even a streak of hope for the existence of any. Wherever the weary miners turned their drills and their picks there was the same disheartening face of hard gray porphyry. They groped in all directions on the lowest levels they had reached but their search was vain.

With stubborn persistence a prospecting cross-cut was driven for a stretch of 800 feet, due east from the shaft, at the bottom level; but it spanned the waist of the lode to enhance nothing but rubbish. This tentacle seemed to probe the rock pudding to the utmost only to show that there was nothing in it worth probing for. All the unlucky stockholders in the Crown Point mine now lost heart completely except the plucky and stiff-necked superintendent,

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but could not ask them to carry the risk for his account.

The change in the mine had quickened the market demand for stock and it was impossible to dispose of the holdings without loss. So his partners sold off the stock discreetly and closed the deal. But they took no stock in the sick child story, which seemed to them mere flim-flam to cover a confession of mortifying failure of judgment on the part of the disappointed Jones. They set down the Crown Point mine as a failure and congratulated themselves on getting out of the hole in the lode.

Meanwhile Jones returned to the mine and pressed the work as before. Reassuring telegrams came from the east in regard to his child and with them came the opening up of an ore body that grew in volume with every stroke of the pick. It looked like the long sought bonanza.

Jones wired to agents in San Francisco to buy largely, and his report of developments sustained his credit. Alvina Hayward, a bold operator, was filled with Jones's assurance and plunged heavily on the strength of the bonanza in prospect. On his order 5,000 shares, nearly half of the mine's capital stock of 12,000 shares, were bought in for Jones and himself at prices ranging from less than \$5 a share. Charles B. Low picked up at the same time 1,000 shares at \$4,300, including brokerage charges.

Meanwhile Jones's former partners were selling short and laughing in their sleeves at the galvanized market. But the actual developments came so fast and so plainly that they could not be relied or laughed down. In a few weeks the Crown Point bonanza was the talk of the street, and the keenest kind of a contest was on foot for the control of the mine.

William Sharon, of the Bank of California, was a determined competitor against Hayward and Jones. Hayward saw that Low held the balance of power in a lump and bought 700 shares of him at prices ranging from \$90 to \$120 per share. In May a cross-cut on the 1,200-foot level struck the same body uncovered on the level 100 feet above. This clinched Hayward's determination; he bought the balance of Low's holding, 300 shares, at \$180, and that lucky option in less than two months had cleared a certain profit not less than \$125,000, on stock which cost him less than one-twentieth of that sum.

But Sharon, picking up floating stock on every hand, and in ignorance of the extent of Hayward's real holdings was confident of gaining control. The struggle was to the bitter end between these giants of the stock exchange, but on the 7th of June Sharon threw up the sponge and confessed defeat. He sold out his entire holding of 4,100 shares to Hayward for \$1,400,000, the biggest single transfer of mining stock on record up to that day. He loosed his grip on the great prize in the market with bitter reluctance, but his winnings were, nevertheless, tremendous. He cleared over a million by this single operation and gained beside on every hand in his other stock holdings.

In that same month Crown Point, which six months before was a drug at \$2 a share, touched the boom mark of \$340 per share. Each share of the bonanza mine which was selling at the close of the previous year at \$3 per share, had bounded to \$245 per share and even the barren Ophir at the other end of the lode went up in the wild flurry of the price in the winter of '70. Every mine on the lode felt the goad of the boom, and their stock shot up to double prices or more on the strength of the Crown Point's discovery.

Every bull in the market was made a rich man, the great mining center was lifted out of its slough of despond and the tottering Bank of California was saved. The only blue faces on the street were the faces of men who took no stock in the invalid story. Jones's fortune was made. It has been unmade since and remade indefinitely, but its foundation was the "sick child" of the Comstock Lode.

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THIS PAPER CONTAINS 24 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 29, 1892.

Let Us Organize for Victory!

It is safe enough to assume that the republican hosts in the coming campaign will be led by Blaine or Harrison.

Of the two men, if we must have a republican president, the democrats of the south would prefer Mr. Blaine. He is broader-minded, more liberal and more statesmanlike than Mr. Harrison. But when all this is said, the fact still stares us in the face that we cannot afford to risk another republican administration at a time when so many vexatious problems are pressing for a satisfactory solution.

Besides the economic questions demanding an early settlement, the south is now forced as a matter of necessity to roll back the tide of centralization and maintain the right of home rule so seriously menaced under republican administrations. It is true that as a man Mr. Blaine would be preferable to Mr. Harrison under almost any circumstances, but if elected president he would be the representative of the republican party, and in the main he would be bound to carry out its programme.

Now, the south has reached a critical point in her history. She must either go forward or go backward. With tariff reform, financial relief and the absence of sectional legislation, she will leap forward in a career of expansion, development, progress and prosperity. Under the republican system of centralization, tariff robbery, financial oppression and sectional persecution the agricultural interests of the south are threatened with almost irreparable injury, trade languishes, capital is timid, enterprise halts, and we are in danger of seeing the white population divided into opposing factions, with the ignorant and irresponsible mass of purchasable black votes holding the balance of power.

This is the situation in a few brief sentences. Anglo-Saxon home rule—white supremacy—is all that has pulled the south out of the slough of defeat and poverty, and enabled her to get on her feet again. No matter what may be said from the standpoint of sentiment or theory, the southern whites, warned by the history of other lands where two races struggled for the ascendancy, know that their self-preservation depends upon permanent white rule. In view of the perils confronting us it would be a political crime of the gravest magnitude to divide the white race and pave the way to black domination under a force bill and other equally unjust and oppressive laws.

The existence of our civilization and our society is at stake. The republican programme endorsed by Harrison, Torgue and others would be forced upon Blaine, and despite his objections to some of its features he would be compelled to carry out the will of his party.

There is only one thing to do. The democrats of the south must organize for victory. Their solid phalanx will inspire our brethren of the north with renewed hope, and it will be possible for us to repeat the triumph of 1854. In that memorable year our compact organization defeated the plumed knight, and the victor was Grover Cleveland! History may repeat itself this year. Mr. Cleveland will have a majority and he may have two-thirds of the vote of the national democratic convention on the first ballot, and may regard his nomination as a foregone conclusion. Be that as it may, whether he is our standard bearer or not, the south expects and urges every democrat to do his duty. We must go into this fight to win it, laying aside all personal preferences and all differences of opinion in regard to matters of policy. In the past it has always been our custom to discuss men and measures freely and fairly, but when the time for action arrived the decision of the majority has always been the supreme law of the party. Now, more than ever, it is necessary for us to maintain our steadfast loyalty to the traditions, precedents and principles of our organization. There must be no break along the line—no factional strife—no division in front of the enemy. Our well-disciplined legions must march into the convention united in the spirit of mutual forbearance and compromise, and eager to carry the banner of Jeffersonian democracy forward to the victory now in sight—the reward of loyal, resolute and united effort!

A Timely Story.

The Memphis Commercial is not disposed to change its views of certain phases of the southern situation on account of the outcry raised in the north over an occasional lynching in this section.

Our contemporary relates a little story which goes to show that one touch of nature makes us all kin. It seems that

a few years ago a northern preacher moved to Tennessee and became pastor of a church in a small town. He was generally loved for his piety and Christian character, although he was not free from some of the cranky views of his people concerning the negro question. Suddenly he received a rude shock. His daughter, a sweet and lovely young lady, fell a victim to the violence of a negro brute.

The citizens of the town never paused to consider the fact that the girl's father had always denounced lynch law in such cases. They went to work promptly and swung the criminal from the courthouse window.

And the good old law and order-loving northern preacher—what did he do? Just what any other white man would have done. He stood by and watched the hanging, and then wrote a card for the local paper thanking the people for their swift justice and for their kindness to himself and his family. He also stated in his card that he was going back north—to a land where there were no negroes.

When a man has the most terrible aspect of a problem brought home to him—when he knows how it is himself—his opinions very often become reversed.

The southern people intend to stop the lynching business, but they also intend to make negro outlaws quit their crimes of violence against women. The matter can easily be settled in the interests of law and order. We are educating public sentiment against lynching, but at the same time we recognize the fact that when men commit exceptional crimes the people will occasionally yield to a natural impulse and try an exceptional remedy. After all, the only certain way to get rid of lynching forever is for men to keep their lawless hands off the wives and daughters of other men.

On the Wrong Track.

The National Economist, the recognized official organ of the new party, in an elaborate review of the work of the Georgia democratic convention says:

"The Georgia state democratic convention has been held, and it is now plainly evident that those who seek relief by the alliance do not have a more reasonable expectation of anything whatever from the democratic party of Georgia. The spell is broken—the delusion has vanished. The misdeeds have been cleared away. The cobwebs of deception have been torn aside, and the democratic machine of Georgia stands exposed in all its hideous treachery to an honest people. They chose a Cleveland delegation to Chicago. Cleveland, the arch enemy of the alliance, was the only one of the bosses in the democratic party who asserted that the alliance should be fought and destroyed as an evil. No greater victory is sought or can be achieved by the enemies of the alliance movement than the victory of Clevelandism. For the Georgia democracy to elect Cleveland in the face of the alliance and hold his flag, is to say to those who believe in the Ocala demands, 'You must give up your principles entirely and disavow every vestige of that cursed alliance heresy and advocate the policy of the financial enslavement of the south and west to New York and New England in return for money to run the party machine.' To do this you must be a democrat without principles or conscience."

This extract, which, by the way is mild compared with other statements made in the review from which it is taken, does great injustice, not only to the democracy of Georgia, but more especially to the alliance men of the state, and it is not right that it should go uncontradicted.

If the work of the Georgia convention was not satisfactory to the alliance, none are to be blamed more than the alliance itself. For some reason or other the alliance refused to participate in the democratic primaries which elected delegates to the Georgia convention, there being probably not a half dozen counties in the state in which the alliance took any interest in the selection of delegates.

We urged at the time that it was a great mistake for the alliance to pursue this course—that if the farmers of the state desired the Georgia democracy to take such action as would meet their full approval, they could very easily assist in shaping the course of the convention by taking part, as democrats, in the democratic primaries. They refused to do so, listening to the unwise and illogical argument that it was best for them to remain passive, in order that they might see what the party proposed to do. The convention met, and there were very few alliance delegates in it. Notwithstanding this fact the convention made the most liberal declaration of principles ever made by a democratic convention in this state, and, as between the Cleveland and the anti-Cleveland sentiment, there was not a difference of thirty votes in the convention, and that difference, in favor of Mr. Cleveland, was the result of the action of Connecticut and other doubtful states in his favor.

Of the delegates to Chicago more than half had put themselves on record as being opposed to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, though, of course, the whole delegation goes to Chicago with a view to promoting the interests of the party. If it appears at the convention that Mr. Cleveland is satisfactory to the doubtful states, he will no doubt receive the full vote of Georgia. If on the other hand it appears to be the wisest course to nominate some one outside of New York, Georgia stands ready to vote accordingly. It is not a hidebound delegation, either for or against Mr. Cleveland, and the personnel of its members is such as to give assurance that the vote of the delegation will be guided entirely with a view to democratic success.

Had the democratic alliance men participated in the democratic primaries as they should have done, there would have been no cause of complaint. But as they did not do so, we submit that the criticism of The Economist does not come with good grace.

The democratic party of Georgia is not the enemy of the alliance. On the other hand everything has been done by the party organization to induce the full and free participation of the farmers of the state in the actions of the party.

The only safe course for the white people of the south to pursue is to submit their differences to the arbitration of the democratic party. For this reason we plead with the alliance to enter actively in the primary elections preceding the last state convention, hoping that in this way the views of that important element in the democratic party in Georgia would be duly presented to the attention and consideration of the convention, and that its transactions would be so shaped as to entitle its work to the encouragement and support of the democracy of the state. While the alliance did not participate, but left the work of the convention

to delegates selected almost entirely outside of the order, we think there is every reason for the farmers of the state to accept the result of the convention as an evidence of the determination of the democracy of Georgia to assist in pushing forward the great reforms demanded, not only by the farmers, but by all classes, and especially in this true of the great issues of tariff reform and financial reform.

Needs of the Postal Service.

It is to be hoped that our congressmen will wake up to the importance of securing abundant provision for the postal service.

At a time when the people demand free rural mail delivery it is discouraging to see a disposition on the part of the government to cut down the appropriations to a degree that would seriously cripple existing mail facilities and absolutely prevent the extension of free delivery and rural service, which the people of this section especially are anticipating as a great benefit.

Retrenchment and economy in some directions would be wise, but the postal service comes so near to all and benefits all so impartially that to be deprived of any of the existing facilities would cause universal complaint. The people pay directly all the cost of this convenience, and they are willing to bear it, and desire the quick and thorough facilities enjoyed by the cities and large towns to be extended to the small towns and the country districts.

Millions of dollars are annually expended for favored localities in many other ways, and the postal service has been made almost perfect for the densely populated districts, but an immense territory in the south and west is still unprovided for, and needs this extension to give its people equal advantages in the moral, intellectual and financial progress of the country.

This section already feels the stimulus of rapid transit, railway postal service and quick delivery, and dreads to see any obstacle put in the way of the further extension of these facilities. The people demand a good service and the increased revenues will pay for it.

Southern Schoolbooks.

Some little time ago The Constitution found it necessary to make some remarks in regard to the purposes of the school-book trust represented by the American Book Company. These remarks were based on a long article in The Macon Telegraph setting forth the programme of the company.

Following on the heels of this came a statement from Mr. Barnes, an influential stockholder and official of the company, in which he expressed a purpose to establish a depository in the south, provided the patronage would justify it. No such purpose was set forth in the article in The Macon Telegraph. If it had been, The Constitution's criticisms would have been modified to some extent.

We think that such a movement would, in a great measure, lessen, if it did not entirely remove, the growing dissatisfaction of those who are heavily taxed every year in the purchase of schoolbooks.

We do not propose now to discuss this movement except to say that we heartily approve it to the extent that it places the south on a footing with other parts of the country. We think that such a depository in Atlanta would not only disarm criticism based on sectional considerations, but put an end to the growing disposition on the part of legislatures in the south to establish publishing concerns under the auspices of the state.

It has been demonstrated that the population of the south is growing more rapidly than any other section, and if the west can support two depositories, no doubt the south can support one depository. But that is a matter of business which we leave altogether to the book company.

One thing is certain—the people here demand a change of some sort, and their demands are not likely to go unheeded. We stand ready to welcome the American Book Company to a habitation amongst us. If the matter is too insignificant for the consideration of so large an array of capital, it will leave a large and growing new home enterprise.

The Two Parties and Free Coinage.

The republican party has the knack of keeping its troubles hid in the back yard, and in this way it manages to present a pleasing and harmonious front to the public eye. There may be a cat fight going on in the woods, or a larger and more important rumpus under way in the kitchen area, but everything is serene and smiling and peaceful on the lawn and in the veranda.

Yet the republican party has its troubles—its family ripples and rumpuses. It has in its dark closet the free coinage skeleton, which rattles and jangles in the middle watches of the night and causes the long-headed politicians to get up and walk the floor to see if a burglar is in the pantry.

Mr. Clarkson, the chairman of the republican national committee, in the course of a talk with a reporter of The Washington Post, opens the door of the closet wide enough to give us a fleeting, but very interesting glimpse of the silver skeleton. For nearly four years now the party has been engaged in muffling this skeleton in all sorts of clothes and hiding it away. It has now begun to beat against the door in the daytime and demand fresh air.

What is the secret of the republican desire to drop Mr. Harrison and substitute Mr. Blaine as a candidate? The silver question undoubtedly. When Mr. Harrison was going through the country showing how small a man could be made president in this free country of ours, he put his foot on the free coinage question, and clearly gave the money power to understand that he would interpose his veto between the desires of the people and the interests of the Wall street contingent.

Mr. Clarkson sees trouble in the silver states; he sees trouble, in fact, in the whole agricultural region of the west and northwest, where free coinage has been made the paramount issue; and he declares that there has been too much talk among the republican leaders of dishonest motives and dishonest money. He seems to have a glimpse of the fact that what was regarded as honest money in this country for nearly one hundred years up to 1873, cannot with any show of reason be called dishonest money

in 1892. And he voices in an unmistakable way the perplexity of the republican party on the question.

What Mr. Clarkson says on this subject might very well be taken to heart by the democratic leaders who are hurrying the party forward to the questionable endorsement of a fiscal policy opposed to the desires of an overwhelming majority of the voters of the country. Mr. Clarkson reminds the republicans that the free coinage republicans have an appeal beyond Minneapolis at the ballot box in November, and even beyond the ballot box to the electoral college. It is a very interesting matter, and Mr. Clarkson's remarks are significant.

He turns to Blaine because Blaine is in touch with the average republican voter. It will be remembered that Mr. Blaine has never antagonized free coinage. He seems to have felt instinctively that the question would become the all-important issue. It is now rapidly assuming that shape. Even those readers of The Constitution who have taken small interest in the matter cannot have failed to perceive how the free coinage issue has grown during the past ten years. It has been taken up by the people and they propose to have their way about it. The oftener the question is postponed the more pressing does it become; the more the politicians strive to ignore it, the more vital it grows.

A Carnival of Immorality.

The newspapers have told the story of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's detective work in New York, and they have published the Rev. Dr. Rainsford's proposition to advance the cause of temperance reform by starting saloons run by good church members, in which beer and light wines will be sold.

Now, for the sequel. To the astonishment and disgust of good and sensible people several leading New York dailies sustain both Dr. Parkhurst and Dr. Rainsford, and their startling methods of reform are apparently growing in public favor.

All this is evidence of a debauched state of public sentiment in the metropolis. If the country has reached the point where it is considered all right for preachers to visit dens of vice, drink beer with the inmates and bribe them to commit acts of immorality, then drag them into court, then the outlook is indeed gloomy. If church people are ready to agree with Dr. Rainsford that the way to check the liquor evil is to start a lot of respectable saloons run by the religious element, then we had better enlarge our lunatic asylums.

It is considered a fearful thing to indict a whole people, and it would be too sweeping a statement to say that a wave of madness has rolled over Manhattan island, but many calm and thoughtful observers will agree with us that the eminently respectable endorsers of Messrs. Parkhurst and Rainsford should feel gratified, rather than resentful, when charitable people seriously doubt their sanity.

More Republican Rascality.

Time and again in the history of the republican party Miss Anna Dickinson has been invited to do campaign work, and her eloquent speeches and pointed epigrams have largely molded public opinion in the north.

In the last campaign Miss Dickinson took the platform under a contract with the national republican committee. She delivered her speeches and was left to whistle for her pay. After waiting four years she brought suit, and her case was dismissed. Upon what plea? Upon just such a plea as common swindlers would be likely to make—the plea that the contract was illegal and contrary to the statute, which provides that no candidate or other person shall contribute money to promote the election of a candidate except in certain cases. As the testimony showed that Miss Dickinson's services were to secure the election of Benjamin Harrison the point was made that the contract was illegal.

The judge sustained the point, and the plaintiff lost her case and her money.

The republican party is getting down to the lowest level of sneak-thieving when it unblushingly robs a woman of the wages which she earned a hundred times over.

American pork will now go to Spain.

It will be an enchanting spectacle to behold a Spanish Hidalgo with an attack of pure western tape-worm.

It is said that John W. Wainwright has invented a rosewood bedspring that will not take a summer sag.

The World wants the ways and means committee of the house to come together and answer this question: "What are we here for?" The members are probably afraid that Uncle Pulitzer would fire his "Don't" gun at them.

The report of the Atlanta National bank, at the close of business on the 17th instant, was a remarkably fair one for the supposed hard times. It shows that that well-known institution had on hand \$1,176,598.69. The whole resources of the bank amount to \$1,770,307.03. This showing for a bank with only \$1,150,000 of capital stock shows admirable management. The harder the times we have, the closer the people stick to this bank. Mr. Paul Romare, the manager, has more than any one man in this city, the confidence of the people of this city, but all the officers of the bank are, like him, men of splendid business ability, and understand the work in all its details.

The statement of this bank, printed in our issue of the 28th, considering the financial condition of the country, is the best the bank has ever made, and shows it to be one of the most solvent and reliable institutions in the whole country.

Republican harmony just at present is a matter of Harrison claws and Blaine tusks.

We observe that the megawump organs in New York are still abusing David B. Hill and the democrats who believe in him. We mention this in order to show our democratic friends here what the party will have to contend against in a pivotal state when election day rolls around.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Rev. Thomas Dixon said to the Baptist missionary union in Philadelphia that he would like to stuff the Chinese exclusion bill down Harrison's throat. As for Harrison, Mr. Dixon says his name is Dennis.

Lord Bramwell, the English judge who died the other day, made a great reputation by his letters to The London Times. They were very short, full of common sense, and each brief sentence, like a well-driven nail, went home. The newspapers like such contributions, but there are too many people who cannot write for the press without spinning out a column when they could just as well con-

dense what they have to say in three or four lines.

The Richmond Times apologizes to Congressman Edwards for this paragraph in an interview with him: "I found him just starting to the depot and breaking the window glass of Rosa Belle Tompkins. Dismissed on payment of costs." In making up the form the interview got mixed with a police court item. But Mr. Edwards and his friends were astonished all the same.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

A Song for You.
Your mocking birds are mute—
Amid the peach-blossoms and the pines that sighing,
Delay the winds that pass them like a lute
Whose sweetest notes are dying.

Your lilies bend and weep,
Because in vain they lift their lips to kiss
You;
The morning glories 'round your casement
Creep
And, looking in, they miss you.

Your haunted brook glides o'er
The sparkling stones where wild flowers
Lean to win it.
And morns its way, because it feels no more
Your face reflected in it.

Birds, winds, brooks, flowers—they keep
Sad vigils where the lonely light is streaming;
And I—across the darkness and the deep
My soul drifts to you, dreaming!

FRANK L. STANTON.

Mr. Robert Loveman, of Alabama, has a very pretty sonnet in the June number of The New England Magazine. We make a note of this, for it is seldom that anything like poetry appears in any of the magazines. Mr. Loveman's verse, in this instance, is a notable exception. It is not in the usual cast-iron mold, and must have slipped in by mistake.

A Commencement Item.
"Well, John and Laura will graduate in June."
"Have they learned anything?"
"You bet. John can unplug a game without getting licked, and Laura's 'way ahead of her class in croquet!'"

A Sensible Idyl.
With little, shy and sweet alarms
And dainty locomotion,
She tiptoes in the ocean's arms—
O, would I were the ocean!

To the Augusta Chronicle and the Augusta prohibitionist—shake (milk).

There was ever a lovelier conceit than the following, from the pen of James Whitcomb Rainsford.

"Simply take what the scrawl is worth—
Knowing I love you as sun and soil
On the ripening side of the great round earth
That swells in the smile of God."

Dillon's Practice as He Preached.
The Lincoln News says an unmarried physician of that county was called in not long ago to see a young widow. "You are lonesome," said the doctor, "your husband has been dead for some time. I advise you to marry again."

"Oh, doctor, I'll marry tomorrow if you will have me."

"Ah!" muttered the doctor, stepping back and blushing, "you know, madam, that physicians never take their own prescriptions!"

The Billville Banner.
We have been at the encampment six days and nights. Being the only private on the ground, we have excited great curiosity and made \$7.

When we arrived here we were introduced to fifty colonels and seventy brigadier generals. Some were born so, but we understand that others were either in the war or six years after the surrender.

All who desire a copy of our History of the War should come forward at once, as the supply is limited. No man can read it without becoming a general.

Being a licensed exhorter, we will preach to the soldiers tomorrow. Come one, come all. Gentlemen, 25 cents; ladies, 15 cents; children and soldiers, 10 cents.

We had the pleasure of meeting the governor yesterday. He subscribed to The Banner, gave us an order for a week's board, and promised to pardon our brother-in-law after he has served his time.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

The legislative race in Coweta has been further enlivened by the addition of two new candidates—Mr. Millard B. Pinson, for the senate, and Mr. W. R. Orr for the house. Both have entered actively into the campaign, and will make a thorough canvass of the county. It is rumored that Captain J. D. Simms, of the third district, will try conclusions with the boys, also, as a candidate for the house. His friends are of the opinion that he is a hard nut to crack.

It is said that he will be in the race. Captain Simms represented Coweta in the legislature several years ago, and made an excellent member. The candidates for legislative honors in Coweta thus far announced are: For the senate—W. R. Orr, M. B. Pinson, U. B. Wilkinson, J. B. Goodwyn and M. B. Pinson. For the house—W. Y. Atkinson, S. L. Whitley, W. W. Thomas and W. B. Orr. The primary election occurs on Saturday, June 20th.

Here is the political situation in Early county, summed up in a few words: The executive committee of the county called a primary to elect delegates to the congressional convention on July 24, but there is great dissatisfaction in that call. The main cause of dissatisfaction is that there are five outstanding third party men on the committee, and a large number of citizens are refused to have their third party men act for them in calling a democratic primary. In view of these facts the straight democrats of Early county have called a primary on July 30th to select delegates to the congressional convention and none but democrats will be allowed to participate in this primary. They feel that they must make the fight on straight party lines and that is what they intend to do.

An interesting correspondence is published in the editorial columns of The American Times-Recorder between Mr. Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, and Mr. Bascom Myrick, the editor of The Times-Recorder, well known as an intimate personal friend of Speaker Crisp, and the man who probably did more for him in the speakership race than any other man in Georgia. Mr. Smith writes to Editor Myrick that Hon. DuPont Gerry had called his attention to a paragraph in The Times-Recorder in which it was stated that a man named John Smith was a member of the Georgia Democratic Union, and that he was a high authority on The Atlanta Journal, and that he was a high authority on the state convention that The Journal "would down Crisp," and that his turn would come next. In his letter to Mr. Myrick, Mr. Smith says that he cannot recall a reference made to Judge Crisp at the convention and that he had always held the speaker in the highest esteem, concluding with a surprising announcement that he "had supported him warmly for speaker."

He further says, "Were I a citizen of his district I would heartily support him. Your reference, therefore, as to the course of The Journal, based as it was upon language which was never used, was unfounded."

To this Mr. Myrick in a splendid vein of sarcasm replied as follows: "America, Ga., May 26, 1892.—Hoke Smith, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: Your favor of the 22nd inst. has just been received. I am glad to hear that you were the person referred to in The Times-Recorder of the 21st inst. because such is not the case. The remark in question was addressed to me in the Kimball Wednesday night, 15th instant, and is a member of The Journal staff."

"I am much pleased to receive such outspoken evidence of your good will toward Judge Crisp, and the language quoted in The Times-Recorder would seem to confirm the view, based upon paragraphs from time to time in the editorial columns of the Journal, that you were a friendly to Judge Crisp, possibly because of his supposed connection with those whom The Journal has vigorously attacked."

"The idea has prevailed here for some time that The Journal was hostile to Judge Crisp, and it is based upon that The Journal itself has said; because The Times-Recorder has not deemed it necessary to take notice of the matter until now. In his authority publicly made the remark quoted. The Times-Recorder will therefore be glad to give publication to your letter, which now places you in a position that will prove highly gratifying to all friends not only in his own district, but all over Georgia. Yours truly,

"BASCOM MYRICK."

A CAROOL OF ROSES

Were Sent to the Confederate Soldiers Graves

WHO DIED IN CAMP DOUGLAS.

TO NAME THE

The Ladies of the South Still Remember the Brave Soldiers Who Died for Their Homes.

Georgia's sweetest roses will cover the graves of Georgia's bravest soldiers in Chicago tomorrow.

Every Georgia soldier was brave but those who died in the far away northern prisons rather than forsake their flag by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States government become martyrs to the south.

And tomorrow they will be remembered by those for whom they died.

Thursday morning when Major Stewart, of Chicago, made known through The Constitution, he expected a liberal response from the people, but he had no idea that it would require a car to carry the flowers he would receive to the northwest.

But that is just what it took.

Thursday Dr. Fox, who is giving his declining years to confederate veterans and the graves and families of the confederate dead, was besieged with inquiries as to the time flowers should be sent. Friday they began coming in. Some were brought by children and some came in carriages. Great quantities came by train and when the doctor looked at the office that evening it was literally packed with sweet-scented flowers. All yesterday morning they continued to come, and even after the expressmen began loading them upon wagons they continued to come in.

"I have received more flowers," said Dr. Fox after the train had gone, "than I ever saw before at one time in my life. They came from everywhere, too, and some of them were most beautifully designed. But what struck me the most was the great number of small bouquets, bunches and single roses that were brought. One little tot about five years of age brought a big red rose while his nurse came with a basketful. That rose the little fellow wanted to go on his grandfather's grave."

"How did you get that to Chicago?"

"The Southern Express Company gave us a car, and then moved the flowers from my office to that car free, too. There was just enough room left in the car for Major Stewart to ride along with the flowers."

"Many go from Atlanta?"

"Yes, the greatest quantity. The Confederates' Veterans' Camp, the Royal Arcanum and the people there sent the cars, and responded to a Grand Army of the Republic man sent in a great tray of beautiful cut roses. One of the most beautiful gifts came from the Atlanta Veterans' Memorial Association. It was a most lovely affair in a box six feet high, four feet across and nearly two feet deep. With it came this letter:

"Atlanta, Ga., May 28.—Floral tributes to the confederate dead in Chicago, 'Camp Douglas by the Lake.' In response to the call recently made for flowers from the south with which to decorate the graves of our heroes dead who sleep far from home and friends so dear, the Ladies' Memorial Association of Atlanta, has sent a floral tribute, which is probably the most beautiful ever prepared in this city. The design consists of a lovely floral arch of large white carnations, the cheeks and buds and blossoms that flourish beneath our southern which bear the emblem of that eternal hope and despair—symbol ever true of that unquenchable patriotism which hoped most when days were dark and when rest upon the sweet floral emblem bearing the breath of the warm south, with the prayers and tears of her people, for their rest upon the honored and loved graves, consecrated by undying and hallowed memories."

"Nor for winter's storm, Nor Time's remorseless doom, Still shall the glorious light, That glides the hours of gloom."

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

ONE OF THE CHOICEST new homes on Juniper street, a short block from Peachtree street, containing 10 rooms; a beautiful home. The rooms are handsomely finished and the house has every modern convenience. It was built by the owner for a home and everything that good taste and money could supply was procured. The lot, which is a beauty, is 35x195 feet, and is alone worth the price.

PEACHTREE PARK—A beautiful vacant lot, one of the choicest in the park, 90x200 ft. With new electric line now being built this property is worth double the price asked for it. Only \$350. This is a rare opportunity to get a lot at half value. **W. M. Scott & Co.**

WEST END—Lovely 5-room cottage, a splendid elevated lot, 50x210, with fruit trees, etc. Carriage house, sidewalk down, gas on the street, only short block from Hon. E. P. Howell's or Uncle Remus home. We can sell at \$500 cash, the balance \$30 per month. W. M. Scott & Co.

NEAR PIANO FACTORY—6-room cottage on good lot, on easy monthly payments, \$20 cash, \$20 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

WEST END—4-room cottage, new, on lot

54x180; shade, fruit trees, stables, etc. 11-12 blocks from electric cars. Only \$1,500. This is one of the best bargains offered in W. End. W. M. Scott & Co.

FULLIAM STREET—4-room cottage on lot 50x155. Electric. Only \$1,900; \$75 cash, balance \$22.50 per month without interest. W. M. Scott & Co.

STONEWALL STREET—4-room cottage on lot 50x155. Cheap. W. M. Scott & Co.

KIRKWOOD—Some beautiful vacant lots conveniently located. W. M. Scott & Co.

EDGEWOOD AVENUE—Vacant, best

HUNTER STREET—We have some beautiful houses pretty fronting this street, which is paved and has electric cars. We will sell them at prices that offer fine speculation. W. M. Scott & Co.

CREW STREET—7-room cottage, new, with 2 bathrooms, closets, gas, water, etc., on lot 48x198 1-2 to an alley, for \$4,200. W. M. Scott & Co.

PARK AVENUE—New and modern 7-room

103 PIEDMONT AVENUE—New 7-room cottage. Just off Edgewood avenue, 50x200 ft. lot. Best business property, the man that built it will in four years raise the price for \$10,000 as it controls the Edgewood avenue from

The house is new and in prime condition. Close in business man's home or location for boarding house. Price \$8,250. W. M. Scott & Co.

A TRACT making 115 lots 50x100 and over which can be sold off at \$100 each. We can sell in a body for \$2,900. Big spec in this. W. M. Scott & Co.

Welch & Turman, No. 8 East Wall St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Real Estate and Loan Office.

THIS LIST contains bargains for the season.

\$700 for two lots, Windsor street, elevated and cheap.
\$450—Vacant lot near Washington street—marked down.
\$200—Washington street lot, east front.
\$700—Beautiful Garden street lot.
\$2,000—Choice Capitol avenue lot.
\$2,000—Prettiest lot on Washington Heights east front.
\$950—Lot 45x150, rear and side alley; 3-room house on rear of lot, near Washington street; corner, 1300 ft.
Investment—1000 ft., corner Loyd and Glenn for only \$2,700.

\$800—Elevated lot on Loyd street, near Georgia avenue.
Home—Splendid 5-room cottage, well located on south side, prominent street, splendid service will buy, all improvements. A chance for \$10,000—will sell the most elegant home building on the lot on Park near 17th street. See our renting list before renting.
Money to lend on city property.

WELCH & TURMAN,
8 E. Wall Street, Kimball House.

G. J. Dallas, 19 South Broad Street
100 cases 1.2 gal. of Manchester 60 cases

2-room detached, 1200 sq. ft., 6 acres in virgin forest, per acre \$12.50. Curran street lot 50x150, \$2,250.
8-room house, Trinity avenue, close to Whitehall, \$8,000.
Vacant lot, Spring street, \$1,050.
4-room house, Magnolia street, very cheap, \$1,300.
5-room house, Hayden street, very nice, \$3,600.
5-room house, Powers street, \$1,350.
8-room house, Whitehall street. This is the cheapest property in the city. Call and get price.

Price baby 105, 13 one after, \$300.
5-room house and store, W. Mitchell, \$2,000.
10 acres, just 3 1/2 miles from Littleton, north side, close to new waterworks, per acre \$700.
Vacant lot Foundry street, \$1,250.
Store, Marietta street, close in. This is very cheap; owner anxious to sell and will make a sacrifice. Call.
4-room house, Davis street; a bargain, \$1,500.

HARRY KROUSE. R. H. RANDALL
Krouse & Randall, Real Estate, 41 N. Broad Street. Telephone 791.

GEORGIA AVENUE, 100 feet front, corner lot, \$2,500.

FOULEVARD, near Ponce de Leon avenue, 104x200 feet, only \$3,000; easy payments bargains.

PIEDMONT avenue corner lot, 140 feet front, only \$3,000.

GEORGIA AVENUE, 6-room cottage, corner lot, 96x150 feet, \$1,000 cash, balance long time.

WOODWARD AVENUE, new 7-room house

100 ACRE FARM, one mile of Goodwin station Richmond and Danville railroad, eight miles from city, \$1,500, one-third cash, balance one and two years.

FULTON STREET, two 4-room houses, renting for \$20 per month, only \$2,000; easy payments.

WEST FIFTH STREET, new 4-room cottage, near Hemphill avenue, \$500 cash, balance \$20 a month.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, the best lot on the west side, 50x175 feet to alley, only \$2,000.

NEAR E. T. V. and G. R. R. shops, 18 lots for \$4,250; a bargain. Call and see; will show it.

PINE STREET, 4-room cottage, corner lot, \$300 cash, balance \$20 per month; no interest; call.

ANGIER AVENUE, elegant home, latest improvements, \$1,500 cash, balance five years.

CONNALLY STREET, near car line, five lots, 43x130 feet each, \$2,500, one-third cash, balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 months.

PEACHTREE SPRING, Jackson, Washington and Pryor street lots. Call and see; will show them.

D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter Street.

3-R H. IN WEST END, on good large lot, 54x130; good well and stable; also young fruit trees on the place; \$900 cash, balance \$15 per month without interest; price only \$1,500.

FINE LEVEL building lot, 50x144, on Lee avenue, near Hemphill avenue, which will be the grand drive to the waterworks; big money in this at \$500.

12-B H. BESIDES KITCHEN and bathroom; all new; on a beautiful, high, level lot, 60x140 to 10-foot alley; grapevines, fruit trees and shade trees; stable, barn and carriage house. This home is in a choice neighborhood; the north side; part of the house is handsomely papered; gas, hot and cold water; a splendid new steel range will be given free with the property; terms very liberal and

price low at \$4,500.

DO YOU WANT a good investment? How will this suit you: Four 4-room houses and one 6-room house, all in perfect repair; now rented for \$36 per month; never a week empty; easy terms and very cheap at \$4,500.

IF YOU WISH to buy a small or large home, renting property or vacant lots on easy payments or for spot cash it will pay you to call on me and let me show you some of the bargains I have. **W. D. MORRISON,**
47 East Hunter street.

W. D. MORRISON

7-B H. Woodward avenue, gas and water.....	\$25 00
9-r h, Pulliam street.....	20 00
10-r h, Garnett street.....	50 00
10-r h, Loyd street.....	50 00
9-r h and 5 acres, West End.....	15 50
5-r h, Georgia avenue, gas.....	15 50
10-r h, Loyd street.....	21 00
ALSO a number of 3- and 5-room houses.	
See our Hat D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter street.	

**Some of the Notable Events of the Com-
ing Week—Notes and Comments
About People You Know.**

It is a sad place indeed—a terribly sad place—but not horrible. Here these poor little beings have found their first and only compensation for being born—found it in kindly care, in every possible relief that skill and money can render. It is a great and a beautiful place. Verily, those responsible for its existence and its work are

An entertainment will be given by the young ladies of the Academy of the Immaculate Conception on the pretty play grounds attached to

ard wing of darkys who were summoned
from the "quarter" to make time pass merrily.

Atlanta, Ga. May 26 30-4 Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

The fountains
crowds of w
primitive whee

DOWN IN MEXICO.

What an Atlanta Man Sees Across the Rio Grande.

QUEER THINGS PAST AND PRESENT.

How the Mexicans Look and How They Live—Bits of Quaint History—Scenes of Beauty and Trails of Blood.

On Train, Mexican National Railway, Mexico, May 25.—(Special).—Since my last letter I have traveled a considerable distance. From Houston to San Antonio was passed over at night. From San Antonio to Laredo (border of Mexico) I found the country in a parched condition. The people here tell me that there has not been a good season in more than two years. There is no scenery of any consequence, there being nothing but cactus and mesquite all the way to Laredo. Bravo del Norte is the name of the town in Mexico just opposite Laredo. Both these towns are located on the Rio Grande. I had a funny experience in passing the custom house. A small



A BURRO AND HIS PACK.
Mexican, with a big pistol buckled round him, went through our baggage. The only thing he questioned was a bottle of medicine. He wanted to sample it, and, in fact, drank it altogether. Having passed all right, however, and exchanged our American silver for Mexican, we were ready for our long trip to the City of Mexico. I wish I had refreshed my memory relative to Mexican history from Cordova to Maximilian before I left home. There are so many interesting places, so much the people of the United States are comparatively ignorant of, that I am forced to the conclusion that this is a great country, and will eventually receive much of the attention that is given by travelers to Europe.

Looking at the Mountains.
This morning at 5 o'clock I was on the rear of the train enjoying the Sierra Madre—grand, beautiful and picturesque! On all sides there were lofty blue peaks, and one could hardly tell where the mountains ended and the sky began. Refreshing and invigorating was the mountain air several thousand feet above the sea level. There is no more beautiful country in the world than that at the foot of the Sierra Madre. In passing from this mountainous country, occasionally we would see large droves of goats, ponies and donkeys. The latter are called burros and nearly all the transportation in this country is done by them. They are docile, patient fellows. Many times to-day I have seen these loaded with "peaches," and in addition to their packs, carrying three or four children. I am informed by the natives that these donkeys live to an older age than that usually attributed to the Georgia "white mule." Oftentimes the luggage they carry appears much larger than the donkey itself. Like everything else in Mexico, however, they take their time, and no goading or inducements will encourage them to quicken their pace. The people of Mexico are a strange makeup. Many of them have the same habits and agricultural implements used hundreds of years ago. After studying the traditions of these people, I am forced to agree with the world's greatest ethnologists that the civilization of Mexico must be older than that of Egypt, and that instead of Egypt pointing to its monuments as those of the most ancient civilization, the temples and cathedrals of Mexico are evidences of a civilization many years prior to that along the banks of the Nile.

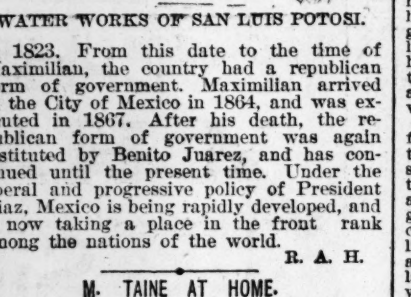
Crossing the People of Cancer.
At 1:30 o'clock today we passed over the Tropic of Cancer into the torrid zone. When a boy, studying geography, I always had a dread of this zone, but the point I crossed today was very pleasant, owing to the high altitude. Catorece is the last station in the temperate zone going south, and before the train reaches the next station it crosses the Tropic of Cancer. A pyramid has been erected to mark the place where the railroad track crosses the tropical line. As the train is nearing Boca, the traveler must be ready for a look from the windows on the east side of the car. Here he will see a most picturesque hacienda, the first real fine and typical hacienda with its castle-like residences, towered church and group of hills, arched bridge of stone, walling, and growing trees and flowers, and courtyards with battled parapets built in the olden days for protection to persons and the herds at night. A few hours ride the plains are left behind, and the climbing of the hills at the southern boundary of Mexico begun. As the ascent before the tableland is reached is winding and of much interest. On the tableland is located San Luis Potosi. This city outside of the capital, is second to none in the republic. I would say to the traveler that San Luis Potosi is one of the places at which to stop, as there are many good hotels and much to see. The city is remarkably clean, and the houses, required by the government to be kept newly painted, are examples of cleanliness that might be emulated by countries said to have a better reputation than has been, perhaps unjustly, given to Mexico. Its streets are well paved. They all run at right angles, intersecting pretty plazas and parks. The fountains with their picturesque crowds of water carriers and their primitive wheelbarrows carrying from

one to three earthen jugs fastened in some way to the San Luis Potosi, which work with a shove motion in a manner which I imagine is more picturesque than any other mode of carrying water. The wheelbarrow is of a rude construction, and is so simple that I am surprised that it has not been improved on. The people are a hospitable, pleasure-loving set, and very kind and courteous to strangers within their gates. After leaving the tableland we again entered the hills and valleys and canyons, where the scenery is mostly picturesque. As valley after valley is passed it is apparent that the soil is extremely productive. The population becomes more dense and the vegetation increases in luxuriance. Villa Reyes is passed with the immense hacienda of Jaral, which, during the revolution of 1810, furnished a regiment of cavalry to assist the royalists against the armies of the patriots.

Mexico's Patriot Priest.
The quaint old town of Dolores Hidalgo has a peculiar and interesting history. It is named in honor of the patriot, Hidalgo, the Washington of Mexico, who sounded the watch word of liberty which fired the Mexican heart and aroused the whole country to arms to resist the power of Spain. The ride across the mountains is one of the most beautiful, I expect, in the world. The top of the mountain is more than ten thousand feet above the sea. You may be discovered, this altitude effects you. It is measured feet, in the shortness of your breathing, and by the cool, crisp atmosphere. After starting down the mountain on the other side, most of the country is presented. I remember Prescott's description of the City of Mexico and the lakes that surround it. In describing the descent to the city, I will not give my own words, but those of a traveler.

"The towering mountains on one side, the yawning chasm on the other, look wicked enough and command attention, but look beyond that canyon, and beyond the hills on the other side of it. There, still twenty miles away, is a shining sheet of silvery water, a broad-spreading plain, hundreds of oases, and beyond them the everlasting hills, and beyond them, lifting their hoary heads even to the clouds, and above them two peaks of snow, and whiter still against the clear, blue sky—is this picture or the other grander? These are Lake Texcoco, the Zochimilco, the plain and the City of Mexico and the volcanoes of Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl."

The Political History of the Country.
The history of Mexico from the year 400 years has been one of trial and bloodshed. Cortez, the great Spanish warrior, captured the city in 1519, and was expelled in July, 1520. In August, 1521, he returned, captured the city again, and the country remained under Spanish rule for about three hundred years. During all this time there were five governors, two audacious and six tyrants. In 1810, Hidalgo headed the first insurrection against Spanish rule. He, however, was defeated, captured and executed. Some time later Yrribide and the power of Spain was ended in Mexico. In the year 1821, Yrribide was elected emperor, yet was forced to resign.



WATER WORKS OF SAN LUIS POTOSI.
In 1823. From this date to the time of Maximilian, the country had a republican form of government. In 1876, Maximilian was elected president. Under the liberal and progressive policy of President Diaz, Mexico is being rapidly developed, and is now taking a place in the front rank among the nations of the world.

M. TAINÉ AT HOME.
How the Great Historian and Critic Lives in Paris.
Paris, May 11.—Mr. Taine is, perhaps, with M. Renan, the greatest man of our time, and outside his works, is certainly the least known and least accessible, the only man who can invariably be called the most cleverly plotted strategists of reporters, has a horror of privacy being invaded, and carries this reserve so far that, at the present moment, he refuses to have a portrait painted. M. Renan has just completed of him exposed in the salon. This portrait is marvelous, much less imposing than the one which M. Renan has painted. It is a portrait of the first style, made as if by a man who, at first, the head somewhat narrow and elongated, crowned by the well developed forehead, the thin lips, the light eyes behind his immovable glasses, the short beard, slightly tapering, adding still more to the impression of strength given by the head. A half smile, very mild, much to speak, is reflected in his eyes, light up the countenance and give it a certain air of mystery. At first sight, one might be disposed to find there, a something decided, dry and cold, the physiognomy suits this powerful genius—more penetrating than sympathetic, strong rather than charming, a face which, in its entire man, is a physiognomy which lacks, as in our estimation also lacks his method of scientific criticism. Admirable and beautiful, it is, in its lightness, almost, so admirably given by St. Beuve.

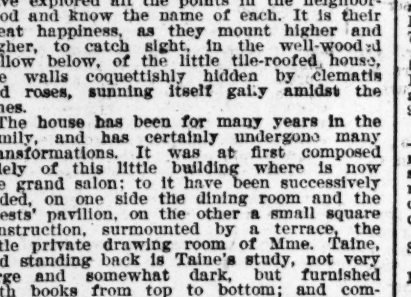
Truly he is the inventor of that powerful machine called scientific criticism, a criticism immovable, inexorable, which in some sort destroys individuality, making of man the simple product of precise and defined factors from which he can under no pretext disengage himself. He is a man of letters, all the law, and forgets, in his desire to bring all things into common, this element of difference which is the life of the soul, this something which escapes and which constitutes genius. Yet this systematic is by moments an exquisite poet and has in certain places depicted nature as one who understands and profoundly appreciates her, bringing to his descriptions his unique story, these warm shades and purple tints which class him as the first writer of our time. "Have you remarked," said one of his friends to us lately, "the adjectives of Taine? They are extraordinary, but more substantial—they add always an idea expressed or understood." And he cited that phrase, characteristic, which he repeats in words all that is important to know. The subject was the Normans, that people as one so courageous and so covetous. Taine says in speaking of them: "Ces coureurs d'aventures profitables. Can a more faithful portrait be given with greater concision? Each word has a significance, has in some sort a far-reaching and historical bearing. Taine's youth was a most laborious one; without fortune, he had to work, not only for his own livelihood, but also that of a mother who he adored and surrounded up to her death with the most touching attention. Even after his success have assured him a fortune the material preoccupations of his early years have left in his mind a great number of questions in this great mind, and one sees again and again the profound philosopher, but also the very prosaically the percentage of such an investment, concerning himself about the economical crisis that is not a philosopher, but a citizen and shareholder. It was during these early years of hard work that Taine acquired that prodigious amount of varied knowledge which has enabled him to speak with authority on so many diverse subjects—Literature, art, philosophy, politics, etc. At that time he read all that was possible to read and stored up his treasures, that it was taking too much of his human machine and it took its revenge. One fine day this brain, which nothing had discouraged, which St. Beuve had called as "an ostrich stomach," refused to swallow the pebbles which were persistently offered for its digestion, and it became necessary

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CHURCH NOTICES.
METHODIST.
First Methodist church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. J. B. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. J. B. Robins. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Trinity 2nd church, corner Trinity avenue and Whitehall street—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by T. B. Brantley. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Payne's chapel, corner of Luckie and Hunnicutt streets—Rev. J. B. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. J. B. Robins. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. St. James church (formerly Bishop Hendrix mission), Marietta street—Rev. W. A. Parks, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor, and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. St. John's Methodist church, corner Georgia avenue and Loyd street, Rev. C. C. Cary, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. St. John's Methodist mission, 383 McDaniel street—Sunday school at 4 p. m. Services at night. Marietta street M. E. church, between Spring and Barlow streets—Rev. J. L. Dawson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor, and at 7:30 p. m. by Dr. A. D. Flagg. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Park street Methodist church, West End—Rev. J. W. Lee, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Bishop Fitzgerald, D.D., and dedication of the church at 1:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald will preach at West Side church at 4 p. m. and dedicate this beautiful little church. Take Hattie Hill car on Broad. St. Paul's church, Hunter street, W. L. Bell, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Ashbury church, corner Davis and Foundry streets—Rev. D. Evans, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Charles Lane and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Deane street mission—Preaching at 9:30 by Rev. J. B. Robins. Union Sunday school at 3 p. m. corner Badger and Glenn streets, near South Boulevard. Linden street mission, near corner Linden and Pearl streets. Sunday school at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited. Edgewood M. E. church, Rev. John M. White, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Morris Avenue M. E. church south—Rev. Isaac S. Hopkins, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. John W. Heidt, D.D. No services at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Grace M. E. church, corner Boulevard and Houston streets, Rev. J. H. McCleskey, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Walker street mission Sunday school, over Henderson's store, out of Pryor street dummy. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Loyd street M. E. church, Rev. M. C. B. Mason, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m., and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Marietta street mission—J. F. Barclay, superintendent. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Services at night and Thursday night. Epworth M. E. church, Edgewood. Rev. W. F. Colley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Trinity Home mission chapel, near Leonard at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Berean church, on Berean avenue—Rev. William O. Butler, pastor—Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 3 p. m. Schell's Chapel, C. M. E. church, that was burned on the 4th instant, will have service at the hall at 11 a. m. of Sunday, May 23, at 11 a. m. Hereafter the Atlanta (Methodist) preachers' meeting will be held in Trinity church at 9:30 a. m. All the Methodist pastors and local preachers are invited. W. A. PARKS, Sec'y.

BAPTIST.
First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets—Rev. R. B. Johnson, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Second Baptist church, Tabernacle, Mitchell street, near Loyd—Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All cordially invited. All seats free. Third Baptist church, Jones avenue—Rev. A. H. Mitchell, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Fourth Baptist church, corner Peters and Fair streets—J. M. Brittain, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. East Atlanta Baptist church, corner Bradley, between Edgewood avenue and Decatur street, Rev. E. L. Wood, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End—Rev. S. Y. Jamison, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. No services at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. The regular monthly meeting of all the Baptist Sunday schools in the city will be held at this church in the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Simpson street mission of Third Baptist church. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Piedmont Place Baptist mission—Preaching at Rev. Camp's at 3:30 p. m. on W. Peachtree street. North Avenue mission, corner North Avenue and Fowler street. Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Everybody cordially invited. North Atlanta Mission of Third Baptist church. Emmet street. Preaching morning and night by Rev. D. V. Stephens. Jackson Street Baptist Mission, corner Jackson street and East Avenue. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. Everybody requested to come out. Primitive Baptist church, corner Boulevard and Irwin streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. on the third Sunday and Saturday before in each month. West Atlanta Primitive Baptist church, Kennedy street, Elder W. W. Lively, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock on the second Sunday and Saturday before in each month.

PRESBYTERIAN.
First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor—Divine services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Central Presbyterian church, Washington street—Rev. C. B. Strickland, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. The Mission Sunday school will meet at 3 p. m. at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortnes street. Edgewood mission will meet at 8 p. m., near Huber's depot. All are welcome. Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets—Rev. George L. Cook, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are welcome. First Presbyterian mission Sunday school, held at the Barnett Presbyterian church, Hampton street, meets at 3 p. m. Moore's Memorial church (formerly Third Presbyterian), corner West Baker and Luckie streets—Rev. A. L. Holdridge, pastor—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Fourth Presbyterian church—Chamberlain street—Rev. T. E. Glendon, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Special meeting for men only at 3:30 o'clock. The services will be conducted by Rev. R. A. Rowland of Alabama. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Special services will be held every night at 8 o'clock, and every morning at 10 o'clock by Rev. R. R. Rowland, of Alabama. All cordially invited to attend. Associate Reform Presbyterian church, corner Whitehall and Hunnicutt streets. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. Georgia Avenue (Sixth) Presbyterian church, Georgia avenue—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

RESCOPAL.
St. Luke's cathedral, northeast corner Keaton and Pryor streets—Rev. R. S. Barrett, dean. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Regular services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. St. Philip's church, corner Washington and Hunter streets—Rev. J. W. Pupper, pastor. Morning services at 11 a. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited. CONGREGATIONAL. Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis street. A. F. Sherrill, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Church of the Good Shepherd (Plum street mission)—Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. K. Ross, diocesan missionary, officiating. UNITARIAN. Church of Our Father, Church street, near junction of Peachtree and Forsyth—Rev. William Rosewell Cole, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. SPIRITUALISM. The First Society of Spiritualists will meet in Odd Fellows' hall, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, at 7:45 tonight. All cordially invited. SECTARIAN. Church of Christ, No. 424 North Broad street—Divine service and Sabbath school at 10:30 a. m. All invited. The great reason for the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in its positive merit. It acts where other preparations fail. Notice. We desire to say to persons wishing to place advertising in our paper, that the price is made low purposely and the cash must accompany the order in every case. CHAS. CONSTITUTION.

MERIT WILL WIN.

CANFIELD RUBBER CO.
OFFICES: NEW YORK, LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG AND VIENNA.
For sale in Atlanta at the following stores: J. M. HIGG & CO., M. EICH & BRO.

CANFIELD
DRESS SHIELD.
SALES 15,000 PAIRS A DAY.

ANOTHER CARLOAD JUST RECEIVED.

THE FINEST ON EARTH

WE CHALLENGE THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

What Does This Mean? Business!

THE WISCONSIN PEERLESS REFRIGERATOR.
The finest on earth! \$25 in gold that says so. It is made in quarter sawed oak, hard oil finish. It has seven walls, two more than any other make. It is lined with mineral fiber, which has 40 points over charcoal, 36 over sheep's wool and 17 points over hair felt. To make a long story short, we will give to any dealer in Georgia \$25 in gold to produce a Refrigerator which he carries in stock for the trade that will lower the mercury lower and hold the ice longer. Test to be made by three disinterested parties. Refrigerators to be opened up and left in the sun three days before the day of test. Buy the finest, and save money and ice.

MEMPHIS STOVE COMPANY,

98 WHITEHALL STREET.
We cut prices on Stoves, Baby Carriages and Refrigerators. Ask your neighbor where to trade.

Men Buy

Fancy Puff-bosom Shirts at 50c.
Linen-bosom, Laundered Shirts at 65c.
French Balbriggan Undervests at 25c.
Fine Domestic Trimmed Night Shirts at 49c.
Bleached Jeans Drawers at 35c.
Silk Web Suspenders at 21c.
Fast-black Socks, double heel and toe, at 19c.

—OF—
Douglass, Thomas & Davison.

PEYTON H. SNOOK & SON.

BIG CUT IN FINE GRAND RAPIDS Chamber and Dining Room Furniture.

Some of the handsomest mahogany, cherry, oak and bird's-eye maple suits ever seen in Atlanta. Sideboards, Hat Racks, Book Cases, glass-door Wardrobes, Secretaries, Cabinets, Chiffoniers, Fancy Tables, leather, wood and cane-seated Chairs, with 100 beautiful Parlor Suits and Turkish Lounges. These goods must be sold. Parties wishing to buy can save

BIG MONEY

By getting our prices before buying. We guarantee to save you at least 10 per cent over the lowest estimates you can get elsewhere. 300 solid oak cheap suits for hotel use with mattresses and springs to match. 500 odd Chairs and Rockers for almost nothing. They must go. Solid oak Tables only \$1.50. Solid oak Suits only \$12.50. This summer's prices on fine Furniture are lower than ever known in Georgia. One \$400 Suit for \$200, one \$50 Sideboard for \$45, one \$200 Parlor Suit for \$100, one \$125 Suit for \$75 Monday morning.

CO.
last few days, and seen the "Long TAILORS we have SIDE WEAR."
GAINS
ices for the finest the city, and the evidence of our but in reality.
ITIES.
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AINS.
week or rather our bar, or was it the public Anyhow it was catching about now worn the giving bargains has in public read the following humor.
SIERY.
fine French balbriggan
fine lisle thread hose, the appearance of silk worth 50c, for 35c. dye hose, the 35c quality for 35c. hose at 10c. hose, full regular made that happens. a celebrated Umbrella us to make this match-adies' Umbrellas, fine games, with natural or for choice.
TS.
18c. all-stilk Mitts at 35c.
ERCHIEFS
or drawn thread Hand-ecoloped Handker-5c value.
40 WHITE
HALL ST.
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TY,
h. Just Re-urniture.
ing Room and Kitchen enters, Fancy Tables, Desks and Stools. It is the time to buy, at any price. Some nice Chairs for veranda and \$1. Don't forget the
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terms given er Place, No. ee, at auction Goode & Co. next at 4:30
R EUROPE.
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cases of woman. Private ility: houses found for idential. Offices and chire, North Forsyth and that Jack Bull," Atlanta
ipment of the Rubber Hose, klers, etc., just Hunnicutt & Co., corner and Walton anta, Ga.

DRY GOODS SLAUGHTERED

Friday's and Saturday's close range prices brought the people. Everybody was so pleased with the twodays' special sales that we will continue for one week the same things, with a great many new things that will be sold just as cheap.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 lots of beautiful new imported Embroideries at 6½c, 7½c, 9c, 12c, 13c, 17c and 23c, any of these are worth double and some four times these prices.

45-inch white Flounces at 18c, 24c, 27c, 33c and 38c.
1 lot of Lace 2 to 6 inches wide all at 5c. New lot of Laces opened Saturday.
1 case Sateens at 7½c. 1 case Batiste at 6¾c. 1 case Challies 2½c. The
best and largest stock of Challies in the city. 5 cases 10-4 Sheeting at 13½c.
400 ladies' and boys' fine \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Waists all at one price, 47c.

BIG LACE CURTAIN SALE

this week at 44c, 57, 68, 92c, \$1.13, \$2.35 and \$3.60. These only for this week. 1 case Tennis Outing 5c. 1 case fine Gingham at 12½c. 1 lot Satins at 15c. 1 table full Silk at 36c. 1 lot \$1 Silk Mull this week at 49c. 2 cases best Henriettas at 50c and 75c. Special for one week. 2 cases imported Hose at 10c, 15c and 25c. 1 case gents' fine balbriggan Half Hose at 20c. Our 50c black half Hose for this week at 25c. 100 dozen all-linen Towels at 5c. Table Linens, Towels and Napkins go in the cut. 1 more case each of those white Bed Spreads at 59c, 88c and \$1.22. These prices are just half the value.

DO YOU WEAR SHOES?

Any Shoe in our house at 50 per cent discount. Odd lots of Shoes almost given away. 1 tablefull at 25c. 1 tablefull at 50c. 1 lot \$1. 1 lot at \$1.50. 1 lot at \$2.50. Now these are odd sizes and broken lots that are going out at the prices mentioned. Every pair of summer Slippers and Shoes will be sold at a great reduction.

OUR SILK SALE FOR THIS WEEK WILL BE GREAT

You ought to get you a Silk Dress while you can buy it for almost the price of a calico.

week. Tomorrow at 7. a. m., we are ready for business, and we will have bargains enough to last all the week, but those who come early will see many bargains that will be sold out in a hurry. Come early and get choice.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

46, 48 AND 50 WHITEHALL STREET.

Decatur—The rainfall has been light and badly distributed. None has fallen since Sunday and it is greatly needed. The to-

Coffee—We had a good rain Saturday and Sunday. Cotton is now coming up where it had not started before on account of drought. Oats and cotton are greatly improved.

Silks.
The Phenomenal Values we offer

Piege—The recent rains have freshened crops, especially corn. Never saw farmwork in a more promising condition. Farmers are taking an interest never seen

Camden-Corn is looking well since we had rain. But more rain is needed in the sandy sections. Rice is in fine condition and cane is looking well.
Atlanta, Ga., May 28, 1892.

DIRECT TRADE, NO. 8.
Encouragement from Everywhere—Business
Promised and Confidence Expressed in It.
Everything encourages this movement of

Says Colonel Stovall, who is engaged with me in the enterprise: "I am constantly demonstrating immigration practically. I have been in a week to my settle-

ment at Adams Park, twenty miles below Macon, to receive immigrants who have come to locate there with money to invest, some of them Germans, who do not speak a word of English."

A day or two ago I met Mr. McNichol, a

other products from the west. And next spring and summer are to witness the inundation of foreign visitors from Europe to our world's exposition at Chicago, able to

SOUTH PRYOR STREET

Has the Finest Buildings in the City.
On next Tuesday, May 31st, immediately

So palpatable are the possibilities and advantages of this project that the southern seaports are all showing the advantages of their special points as entitling them to this remarkable and enriching privilege of being

of New York. He said earnestly: "You can say for me that I shall be delighted when you get a line of passenger steamers from England to the south direct, and enable me to avoid two or three days of bleak cold off the Newfoundland coast of the German port or this ocean hub."

The prospects never looked so bright for direct trade for the south.

I. W. AVERY.

A MARKED CHANGE

sun mon 29 Decatur st.

Gilt-edge central business property, Nos. 65, 67 and 69 South Pryor street, at auction next Tuesday, May 31st at 11 a. m.

the expense of the trip from New York to the south by rail, and enable me to be landed direct at a soft climated southern port, after a mild voyage down the gulf stream."

He then went on to say that numbers of

In the Appearance of Spectacles and Eyeglasses Worn

is noticeable since our scientific opticians, Kellam & Moore, began business. Formerly

by magnificent buildings and on the best street in the city. Terms of sale one-third cash, balance one and two years.

PROUT & BUNCH, Auctioneers,
29 Decatur st.

over to the south direct, that invalids will prefer to southern Europe, so overrun with people, our own golden Florida, as a tropical resort, with its wealth of oranges and other fruits, and its hospitable and congenial climate, is the place to go after a southern winter. The climate is just what is needed by those who are afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, and other ailments of the nervous system. The climate is just what is needed by those who are afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, and other ailments of the nervous system.

ern attractions of climate and healing, would return by the same route, and a great travel would be built up this way.

The traffic manager of the greatest western railway system thus writes Colonel Storvall and myself in a letter received to-day:

Kelam & Moore's machines for doing first class optical work cannot be equaled in the south, although they have many imitators. Office and retail salesroom at 54 old capitol, opposite postoffice.

— — — — —

every case. All comforts of a first-class home. Homes found for infants. This institution meets a demand for modest and refined women, as they can consult with one of their own sex, who is a competent

That your project is feasible there can be no question, and we are glad it is being pushed so vigorously. Our relations with the south are very intimate, a portion of our vast system being wholly within the south. The south tends to de-

The Boys' High school commencement exercises will commence on Thursday night with the graduating exercises of the senior class at DeGue's opera house.

There are twenty-eight bright boys in the senior class. The school has been

Experimented various physical, and the greatest success south in her business. Connected is a sanitarium for the treatment of all diseases peculiar to women. Permanent cures made in a short time and without the use of a knife. Consultation strictly

velop business in and through the south necessarily is a benefit to these roads, and we will gladly join our eastern connections in any efforts they may make to carry out your project. Of course the roads reaching the seaboard must take the initiative in this city, and the community has much to expect from these young men. Each has prepared an essay to read on this occasion, and it is safe to say that each will make the best of his subject. It will be time enough to say who spoke the best after it

to the extent of our ability."

Could there be a stronger practical encouragement than this? And with the concentration of southern and western efforts can the project possibly fail? In the fall, the board is expected to announce the results of the study.

A Well-Deserved Promotion.

Mr. M. J. Davis, who has been in charge of the project since its inception, has been promoted to the position of general manager of the Southern Railway system.

After these essays have been read the diplomas will be distributed by Major Slaton.

at East Lake. Go out and take a row and sail. Trains every hour.

Sterling silverware, fine clocks for wedding presents at Maier & Berkele's, 90

the line, the cotton crop comes to furnish freight the entire winter, the cotton antedated and reinforced by the great volumes of corn, wheat, meat and innumerable